FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

FOREIGN.

Tribunal of Arbitration.

ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Late Japanese News.

SWITZERLAND.

THE TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A special from Geneva says the English are pressing a resolution for eight months' adjournment, and the indications are that if this is not granted they will withdraw from the arbitration. This the Americans will not concede, though a shorter adjournment might be accepted.

Very little was transacted before the board to-day beside the announcement of Mr. Davis of the non-reception of instructions from his Government. There is some reason to believe that the main difficulty in the arbitration has been found, and a basis reached upon which it is possible to continue the arbitration.

The English agents received on Sunday night a dispatch from their Government, and subsequently a meeting and long conversation took place between Sir Roundel Palmer and William M. Evarts.

News had been published here that Granville had stated in the House of Lords that the English agents would present a summary of the English argument before the Board. But Granville's subsequent explanation is not generally known here. This statement, therefore, has greatly mystified both sides, as no summary has been presented. The English agents are wondering how such a summary could be presented without their knowledge. At the meeting between Palmer and Evarts all this was explained and a distinct understanding had upon other points of the dispatch.

The different members are making preparations to stay a considerable period. The general view of the court is against postponement for eight months. It believes that if the President of the United States was disposed to go further in regard to the supplementary article he could convene the Senate in a few weeks, and if he will not do so in a few weeks, he will not do so in eight months. It is, therefore, regarded as unlikely that there will be any change in the American position. The members of the Court are evidently giving the the whole business the most serious care, and dealing with the matter in a manner so that their action may not in the slightest degree embarrass either party. If the court should make any suggestions it is believed it will be something in the nature of a compromise, but at present the tribunal merely listens to the statements from the agents.

JAPAN.

EMBASSY TO FOREIGN POWERS.

YOKOHAMA, May 25.—Governor Ito, of the Japanese Embassy, returns to America by the present mail, accompanied by the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Terashiman. Greater powers have been delegated to them by the Mikado, and foreign powers will be persuaded into Japanese views. The Embassy is to return in a year, instead of eight months, as formerly stated.

OPENING THE COUNTRY TO FOREIGNERS.

The intention of the American Government to demand the opening of the whole country, or at least the district around Surago, has met with cordial favor from all parties, and the American Charge de Affairs' visit to the District has resulted most satisfactorily, the officials everywhere receiving him in a most cordial manner, explaining the process of manufacturing tea, giving details of its growth in different stages, and ending by offering samples of same. The people every where were elated at the prospect of their country being opened to foreign intercourse, and are preparing to receive us.

RAILWAY.

The railroad between Yokohama and Yeddo, eighteen miles level plain, underway for the past two years, has not yet been opened. A narrow gauge and small driving engines will give a poor idea of locomotion of the present day.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Another Government loan has been effected with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank for two million dollars at nine per cent.

CHINA.

THE EMPEROR'S MARRIAGE.

HONG KONG, May 15.—The Emperor's approaching marriage has been officially promulgated, and will take place on the 16th of October. It is generally believed the Emperor will ascend the throne a few months later.

EXPLORATION ABANDONED.

Baron Richthoff has been obliged to abandon the exploration of the provinces of Hunin, and is expected shortly in Shanghai.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

Great distress is reported in the neighborhood of Syecchout in consequence of the failure of the crops.

CANADA.

TERRIBLE STORM.

HALIFAX, June 18.—A terrible storm of rain and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this place this afternoon. The lightning struck the steeple of Chambers church, shattering it. It passed down through the building, tearing the ceiling, floors, &c., and completely demolishing the adjoining Mission House. The lightning struck the cupola of the Provincial building, and did considerable damage to the structure.

SPAIN.

THE PREMIERSHIP ACCEPTED BY ZORRILLA.

MADRID, June 18.—Senor Zorilla has finally consented to accept the premiership, and took in the presence of the King, took the oath of office. His first step will be to remove the judges guilty of malfeasance in interfering in the last election.

GERMANY.

STRIKE IN THE MINES.

BERLIN, June 18.—The miners' strike in Westphalia is spreading. The workmen of forty-two mines in the neighborhood of Essen and Bochelm have quit work and joined the movement commenced by their fellow-workmen at Dortmund.

ITALY.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE HOLY SEE.

ROME, June 18.—The Pope has sent to the representatives of the foreign powers an important circular concerning the present condition of the Holy See. It will soon be made public.

POLITICAL.

The "Farmer of Chappaqua" Endorsed by the Unterrified of Maine.

BANGOR, June 18.—The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning, and was called to order by Gen. J. A. Butler, of Hampden. The Chairman of the State Committee, J. C. Madigan, was chosen to preside. He acknowledged the compliment in a speech, warmly advocating the nomination of Horace Greeley, which sentiment was enthusiastically received. It was evident from the first what the result of the convention would be, his remarks in regard to the "Modern Cincinnatus" and "Farmer of Chappaqua" being received with deafening cheers.

Charles P. Kimball of Portland, was then noted for Governor by acclamation, which was unanimously carried by a rising vote, with cheers.

The following delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention were elected: Eben T. Fillsbury, Wm. H. McCrillis, Timothy H. Hubbard, and Edward K. O'Brien. The appointment of electors at large was postponed.

State Republican Ratification Meeting in Kansas.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, June 18.—Preparations on a grand scale are being made here for the State republican ratification meeting on Thursday evening. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Col. J. B. Stewart, of New York, and others will address the meeting. Excursion parties from Atchison, Lawrence, Junction City and other places, will be present.

Congressional Election in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, June 18.—The House met to-day and proceeded to the election of a United States Senator in place of J. W. Patterson. The vote was viva voce, and resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 341; necessary for a choice, 171; J. W. Patterson received 1, Harry Bingham 136, and Bainbridge Wadleigh 204. Wadleigh was declared duly elected on the part of the House.

Grant and Wilson Ratification Meeting in Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, ME., June 18.—The Republicans held a grand ratification meeting last night to endorse the nominations of Grant and Wilson. Senator Hamlin made an effective speech. There was great enthusiasm.

CHICAGO.

Suicide on the Lake—Excitement on Change.

CHICAGO, June 18.—A singular suicide occurred here last evening. Walter B. Wentworth and Henry F. Hall, recently from Lowell, Massachusetts, went out on the lake for a sail, between six and seven o'clock, and on returning towards the shore Wentworth suddenly drew a pistol from his pocket, shot himself in the breast, and fell into the lake. Hall jumped in and rescued him, took him ashore and started with him to the hospital, but he died before reaching there.

EXCITEMENT ON 'CHANGE.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Great excitement was caused on 'Change by the announcement that a firm that has been manipulating a recent immense corner in oats had been forced to succumb, and refused to accept any more oats on their contracts. The price of oats declined rapidly ten cents per bushel, declining from forty-one cents to thirty-one cents. The excitement among operators in grain is intense, and various rumors are in circulation as to the causes which produced the break.

ALBANY.

Court of Impeachment.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—The Senate met today as a court of impeachment. The case of Judge Prindle was postponed to October, and that of McCunn was fixed for to-morrow. It was also ordered that Judge Curtis, of the New York Marine Court, be notified to appear for trial.

WASHINGTON.

Republican County Convention.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, PA., June 18, 1872.

In the Republican County Convention, held yesterday, Wm. S. Moore, editor of the *Reporter*, was unanimously nominated for Congress, subject to decision of District Conference; John M. McDonald, for State Senate, received fifty votes; J. S. Rutan, of Beaver, forty-eight Resolutions were adopted pledging this county for Rutan in case McDonald cannot be nominated. Convention harmonious. Full county ticket was placed in the field.

LATER.

John S. Duncan was President of the Convention. The following additional officers were nominated: Constitutional Convention, T. R. Hazzard; Assembly, Jonathan Allison and Captain James Billingsly; Prothonotary, J. B. Miller; Register, A. O. Day; Recorder, S. Wilson; Clerk of Court, J. S. Stocking; Commissioner, J. S. Barr; Poor Director, W. B. McKennan; Auditor, Joseph Linton.

The vote on Senator was 50 for McDonald and 48 for Rutan. Resolutions were adopted to insist on two members of Assembly. E.

CINCINNATI.

The Rioting and Cutting Affair—New Steamboat Line Agitated—Government Building Site—Cincinnati and Southern R. R.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The Thompson-Bond affair has attracted great attention to-day. The particulars, as gathered by enterprising reporters from the parties themselves and from other sources, were displayed fully in the papers, and are provoking all kinds of comments. The high position of Mr. Thompson in the Church and in society, and his excellent reputation, the extraordinary statements of the assailant, Bond, and the unenviable position in which Mrs. Shuyledecker finds herself placed by the murderous assault, and the charges preferred by her crazed lover, conspire to surround the case with singular interest. Bond was brought into the police court to-day on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, but in the present uncertain condition of his victim the case was postponed, and the prisoner, being unable to give five thousand dollars bail, was committed to jail to await developments. The friends of Mr. Thompson are to-day no less pronounced in their opinion of his innocence of all criminal intent. His condition has been rather comfortable. He has been sleeping naturally, and his present situation is not discouraging, though his physicians are quite reticent in relation to the exact nature of his injuries.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING SITE.

The discussion relative to a site for a new Government building received fresh interest to-day by the Commissioners advertising for proposals looking to the purchase of at least half a square, and confining the location within the limits prescribed by Main, Fourth, Eighth and Plum streets. The time for proposals is extended to July 3d.

CINCINNATI AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

A committee from Bourbon, Madison, and Clarke counties, Ky., was before the Trustees of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad to-day, with a view to securing the location of the road through these counties. They make liberal offers of assistance.

NEW STEAMBOAT LINE.

The establishment of an effective line of steamers between Cincinnati and the Red river continues to be agitated, and an effort will be made to secure the countenance of both the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade.

NILSSON IN LONDON.

The Galaxy of Operatic Stars in London Nine Prime Donne in a row—Nilsson's Return, Reception, and Triumphs—Ten Recalls in One Night, and Torrents of Bouquets, &c.

[From the World's Special Correspondent.]

LONDON, June 4.—The London musical public should now be happy. The season is at its height, and all of its greatest stars are now assembled—hardly one is missing from the bright constellation. Our blaze opera habitues are especially greedy of Prime Donne—Nilsson, Patti, Titiens, Marimon, Lucca, Kellogg, Sessi, Lucca, Trebelli; we have them all. Most capitals are fain to be content with one or two stars of such magnitude at a time, but the case is very different with us. Our subscribers, for fifty nights of the charmers is for a short period absent from her post or tempted by a lucrative offer elsewhere, they complain most lustily of the fair one's desertion, and of the remissness of the luckless impresario in letting even one of the favorite singing-birds slip from his net.

Great was the disappointment last year when it was known that we should have to survive an opera season without Christine Nilsson, and glad were the tidings that this summer would be again brightened by by her presence on this side of the Atlantic. The brilliant and extraordinary success of Mlle. Marie Miramon seemed to compensate us for a time for the absence of the fair Swede; nor will the reputation or popularity of the former exquisite singer suffer in the least by her rival's return. But let it be said again, London is greedy as regards primme donne, and Mlle. Nilsson is an artist of such unexceptional and peculiar charm and ability, so different in style from all our other favorites, that without her our list was sadly incomplete. Since her first appearance at her Majesty's opera in 1867, no singer has retained a greater share of popularity in London that Mlle. Nilsson. In addition to her beautiful voice and clear singing, her elegant and graceful personal appearance and great taste in dress have much to do with this, and enable her to endow her impersonations with a certain dreamy, poetic charm which is irresistible. In addition to the characters of *Lucia*, *Marta*, *Alice* ("Roberto il Diavolo"), *Margherita* ("Faust"), *Elvira* ("Don Giovanni"), *Astrifiammante* ("Il Flauto Magico"), *Cherubino* ("Nozze di Figaro"), *Desdemona* ("Otello"), and *Mignon*, in which Mlle. Nilsson so often delighted us, the roles of *Ophelia*, ("Hamlet") and *Violetta* ("La Traviata") were, perhaps, the most successful ones, and those in which she is specially remembered here. The latter part (that of *Violetta*) was the one selected by Mlle. Nilsson for her rentree, being the same in which she first made the acquaintance of a London audience. The house was the most crowded and brilliant of the season, and for days not a seat was to be obtained, some of the stalls being sold at fabulous prices. A more enthusiastic welcome or a greater triumph than awaited her return not even an artiste whose career is a series of successes and applause could possibly desire or expect.

Mlle. Nilsson has decidedly improved since she was last with us. Her voice is more powerful and her vocalization more perfect. It is, however, in her appearance and acting that the greatest change may be noted. Apparently a voyage across the Atlantic has been beneficial to her health and physique, while as regards dramatic force she shows an amount of abandon and spirit which were lacking in her former performances here. Mlle. Nilsson was always remarkable for her tasteful dresses, but certainly on Tuesday night in her exquisite toilets she surpassed herself. More brilliant and elegant dresses than those worn by her have never been on the stage, and when in the ball-room scene of the second act she appears in a superb white dress looped up with festoons of flowers, splendid diamonds glittering in her fair hair, a more beautiful *Violetta* was surely never presented to our view. Mlle. Nilsson was recalled three times after the first act, three times after the second, and four times at the conclusion of the opera (and it must be borne in mind that in London this amount of applause represents an enthusiasm rarely excited amongst our usually cold audiences), besides which the charming heroine had more bouquets showered upon her during the evening than she herself, assisted by the *Alfredo* and *Germont* of the occasion, could conveniently pick up. M. Capoul made his rentree on the same evening as *Alfredo*, and sang and acted in his usual exaggerated style.

A little more fire infused into Mlle. Nilson's impersonations is a decided improvement, but M. Capoul stood in need of no such additions as regards his performances; indeed, when he was last with us he was far too much given to excess in this respect, and the change which has rendered his fair *compagne de voyage* more charming than ever, has simply carried him beyond all reasonable bounds. When M. Capoul tries to do less, what he does accomplish will probably be much more satisfactory than it is at present, and, unfortunately for M. Capoul, the great and increasing success of Signor Campanini has made us rather fastidious just now apropos of tenors. Signor Mendioroz was most efficient as *Germont pere*, surely the heaviest of heavy fathers: The orchestra and general ensemble of the opera were all that could be desired.

Any other details concerning the performance on this occasion are but of very slight interest. Verdi's opera (much abused as it has been at times) being ever popular when the part of the Traviata is played by an artiste of the highest rank, and the audience of Tuesday last assembled solely to greet Mlle. Nilsson, in her well-remembered impersonation. To many this opera possesses none the less attraction from the fact of its being pervaded by a slight flavor of naughtiness, and the opportunities which it affords to a singer are certainly not small, and the part has ever been a favorite one with the most celebrated of light soprani, and one with which the names Mesdames Bosio, Piccolomini, and Adelina Patti have been specially associated. Of the former, great representations of *Violetta*, Mlle. Nilsson's ideal most closely resembles that of the late Mme. Bosio, and, like her, Mlle. Nilsson brings the pathetic side of the character most prominently forward, giving a refined reading to the part. Although "Libiamo" and "Ah Fors'e lui" are given by her with all due brilliancy and effect, it is in her rendering of the finale to the second act and in the dying music of the last scene that Mlle. Nilsson succeeds in rousing our sympathies to the highest pitch.

On dit that Mlle. Nilsson has long had a desire to sing with Sir M. Costa as musical director. If so, her wish is now gratified during this season. "La Traviata" has since been twice repeated to houses crowded from floor to ceiling, and on Saturday next Mlle. Nilsson will appear as *Marguerite*.

The director of her Majesty's opera is in luck this season, exceptionally large audiences being alternately attracted by Nilsson, Marimon, and Campanini, who to-night makes his first appearance in "Il Trovatore."

Meantime a novelty is in preparation, namely, "Les Deux Journees," of Cherubini; and we may look forward very shortly to hearing Mlle. Marimon as *Margherita*, an event that is anticipated with unusual interest by her many admirers, who predict for her a great success in this role.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Tax on Tobacco Dealers.

CABINET MEETING.

Our Differences with Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1872.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President returned from Long Branch this morning. Previous to the Cabinet meeting Secretary Fish held a long consultation with him respecting the Alabama claims. Much business awaited the President's attention.

OUR DIFFERENCES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Our Government has not objected, and does not propose to object, to a postponement of the arbitration at Geneva, as desired by Great Britain, and will do nothing to give the Queen a pretext for withdrawing from the arbitration. It is considered within the power of the tribunal to grant a postponement for a reasonable time, or until the Senate again meets in the regular course, to act on such modifications of the amended additional article to the treaty as may be proposed by Great Britain. No extra session will be called, but in the meantime nothing will be done on our part to occasion a failure of the treaty. No fears are now entertained in that direction, and there is no information to warrant a conclusion that the efforts to adjust the differences will be ineffectual.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting commenced at noon. There were present Secretary Fish, Secretary Delano, and Postmaster General Cresswell. Judge Richardson represented the Treasury Department, and Bristow the Department of Justice. The War and Navy Departments were not represented. The meeting was of short duration. Secretary Fish read several brief dispatches. The latest received by him from Geneva, giving the present condition of affairs before that Tribunal, contained no information indicating final results. The representatives of the several departments presented various subjects for routine business requiring the action of the President.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Clear and cloudy weather and winds veering to fresh and brisk westerly, north and west of the Ohio valley during to-night and on Wednesday; cloudy and possibly threatening weather and fresh southerly winds for the lower lake region; clear and partially cloudy weather for the New England and Middle Atlantic States, with light to fresh south-easterly to south-westerly winds for the Southern States, except over the southern portion of the south Atlantic States, where cloudy weather, with occasional areas of light rain, is probable.

SPECIAL TAX ON TOBACCO DEALERS.

On and after the 4th of July, 1872, every person who sells or offers for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, except manufacturers of those articles who sell only their own products at the place of production, will be required to pay a special tax at the rate of five dollars per annum, without regard to the amount of his annual sales. The exemption of persons whose annual sales do not exceed one hundred dollars is repealed by the new law.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Postmaster General to-day appointed the following to be special agents at large of the Postoffice Department: L. L. Pinkerton, of Lexington, Ky., and John A. Pappo, Richmond.

POSTAL SERVICE ORDERED.

The Postoffice Department to-day ordered postal service on the Springfield and Northwestern Railroad from Petersburg to Havana, Ill.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAMBOATS.

Joseph Nunmo, Jr., has been reappointed Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.

INDIANA.

Vice President Colfax at Home—Enthusiastic Reception.

SOUTH BEND, June 18.—Vice President Colfax, with his wife and child, arrived here this morning on the early train. Mr. Colfax is in good health and excellent spirits. To those of his friends whom he has met on the streets to-day, Democrats and Republicans alike, he expresses entire satisfaction in the result at Philadelphia. To many of his friends he personally will give him such a greeting as would show the friendship and esteem that those who have known him longest and best have for him. This evening, about the principal hotel, he assembled in the Court House square to the number of two or three thousand, and, accompanied by the South Bend cornet band, proceeded to his residence, four squares distant. The immense crowd gathered in and about his grounds, and after the band had played two or three tunes, called loudly for Mr. Colfax, who appeared on the porch. He met such cheer was given for him, and when they had subsided, he addressed his friends in a half hour's speech.

Mr. Colfax said he had tried to evade this reception, but the affectionate regard his neighbors and friends so often illustrated heretofore seemed to adhere to him more closely in approaching the close of his public life. He spoke of the attentions he had been under from his boyhood to many of the thousands before him, who had not only themselves supported him, but had educated their children and children's children to believe in him also. He said that when leading and prominent Republicans insisted that he had no right to fix the time when his public life should terminate, and that it would be selfish and heartless in his friends to allow his name if the party desired the old ticket, he had yielded to that appeal; but when a majority of the Convention determined it would strengthen the ticket to substitute another name, he promptly telegraphed his adhesion to the new ticket, and would have been faithless indeed after having been a candidate, before the Convention, if he had not desired now to add that he hoped to by seen in the first rank in the elections in October, not of Governor Brown, but of Governor Saxton, and the rest of the Republican ticket down to his old friend, Sam Fult, the real estate agent, who, he regretted to say, he had not more real estate for him to appraise.

He spoke of the principle that had controlled his whole life, from the Constitutional Convention twenty-two years ago, when, as their representative, he had in a small minority denounced the article which prohibited negroes from entering the State as a disgrace to civilization and humanity, and which every one now repudiated, although then adopted by 90,000 majority. He had sought to lift up the down-trodden and to secure liberty, protection and equality under the law to all, and he rejoiced that no one now throughout the land dared openly to oppose these principles. He added that he had determined that throughout this term no temptation of any kind should induce him to drift into antagonism or rivalry to the President and Cabinet, and has revers which are trimmed with either a narrow fluted ruffle or Valenciennes lace. The skirt of the basque has also revers in front. The sleeves are of loose form, with revers in the wrist, trimmed to correspond with those on the waist. The waist is fastened together with two ribbon bows of any color to match the dress, and bows are also placed upon the sleeves.

NEW YORK.

The Labor Question.

POLICE PROTECTING WORKMEN.

Civil Service Reform.

EXPLOSION IN AN OIL WORKS.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1872.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

One hundred and eighty policemen have charge of Durant's sugar factory to prevent the strikers from interfering with the men at work.

The Eight Hour League propose holding an anti-police indignation meeting on Thursday night.

There are no new developments at the police headquarters in relation to private strikes. The entire police force is on duty and ready for any emergency. A large force is stationed at the Metropolitan Company's gas works, protecting the new gang of workmen. Durant's sugar refinery is still protected by a strong force, in anticipation of an attack.

Meetings of various striking associations were held to-day. Three hundred and fifty men, employed at different gas works, assembled this morning and resolved to demand eight hours a day, or twenty per cent. advance on wages.

The 'long shore men working on the North river have begun a movement for an increase of wages, demanding eighty cents an hour after five o'clock, or double the amount received for day work.

The Jersey City sugar house employes, who are on a strike for two dollars and fifty cents a day, held a meeting this morning, and resolved to accept the offer of two dollars, provided the hours of labor be eight, and twenty cents an hour for extra labor be paid.

A large majority of the boiler makers and machinists of Jersey City struck this morning. The New York metal workers feel confident that their strike will be completely successful within a week or ten days.

The Eight Hour League held a picnic at Jones' Woods this afternoon.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Board of Examiners of the Treasury Department under the civil service rule have been in consultation with the Collector officers, and have agreed upon a system which will be put in operation at the earliest practicable moment. Appointments are to be made under the rule of competitive examination.

OIL EXPLOSION.

An explosion occurred in Warren's oil works at Long Island City this morning. Michael Lanahan was blown a distance of forty feet and fatally injured. Fragments of the building were blown a great distance. The building instantly took fire.

TILDEN VS. BUTLER.

The case of Tilden vs. Gen. Butler again occupied the attention of the United States Circuit Court to-day. Geo. Hunnewell, formerly owner of the steamer Nassau, testified to her seizure. Develin opened the case for the defense.

ORANGEMEN'S PARADE.

The District Master of the Orangemen denies the rumors that they will parade with revolvers, and says they intend to be peaceable, law-abiding citizens.

DISAGREEING JURY.

The jury was unable to agree in the case of several Irish Catholics indicted for the murder of a protestant during the riot at Bayonne, New Jersey, in April.

PACIFIC MAIL STOCK.

In the King's County Court, upon an application for a permanent injunction to restrain the Pacific Mail Company from decreasing its capital stock, the case was not approved of.

OFFICE SEEKERS RETURNING.

It is reported that General sickles is on his way home and will be elected President of the Erie Railroad.

AMERICUS CLUB HOUSE SOLD.

The Americus Club House at Greenwich was sold to Mr. Voorhees, one of the creditors, for $15,000.

BOSTON.

Second Day of the Musical Jubilee.

BOSTON, June 18.—The Coliseum was something immense this morning. The audience numbered with the choral "Now may the will of God be done." It was given by a full chorus, organ and orchestra. One of the attractions of to-day's programme was the debut of Miss Carabella Goddard, who sang an air from "Magic Flute," accompanied by a full orchestra. At the close the whole audience rose and applauded.

Miss Carabella Goddard was warmly welcomed on her first appearance in this country and played a piano solo, "Last Rose of Summer." After an intermission the Grenadier Band, under the lead of Daniel Godfrey, made its appearance, and was received with tremendous cheering by the whole audience, the organ playing an English anthem. After the applause subsided the band was led to the front by Patrick Gilmore. The British National anthem was then performed. The final chorus was accompanied by the Grenadier and all bands and organ at full power, while the bells of the city and cannon were brought into requisition. The enthusiasm was immense.

Gilmore resigned his baton to Godfry, who conducted the performance, and on a repeated call in answer to an encore, Godfry retained the baton, and conducted the Grenadier band through the "Star Spangled Banner," with a full chorus accompanying, causing a perfect burst of applause, and cheering for the "red coats." The "Anvil Chorus" was next performed with the usual accompaniment, and the concert closed by singing the "Missionary Hymn." There is now no question of the perfect success of the enterprise.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The crops in Northern and Western Texas are very fine.

—The labor excitement in Philadelphia appears to be dying out.

—Secretary Robeson inspected the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday.

—Collins and Seddons fight in Canada in September for the light weight championship.

—The Western Associated Press hold their regular annual meeting in Chicago to-day.

—A fire in Ottawa, Canada, on Tuesday morning, destroyed property valued at $60,000.

—The National Republican Executive Committee was in secret session in New York on Tuesday.

—Marcellus Emery, editor of the Bangor *Commercial*, has received the Democratic nomination for Congressman from the Fifth Maine District.

—A dispatch from Dortmund, a town on the Cologne and Minden Railway, in Germany, says that twelve thousand men employed in the mines there have struck.

—The steamer Franklin, from Stettin, has arrived at New York; the Baltic, from New York, at Liverpool; the Denmark, from New York, at London; and the Humboldt, from New York, at Stettin.

—An Eight Hour League was formed in St. Louis on Tuesday night. A constitution was adopted, officers elected, and preliminary steps taken to organize a Central Council. The meeting was thinly attended.

—The workingmen of the West Albany Railroad shop, now on a strike, marched in a body, attended with fifty of their own men as a police escort, to West Albany, N. Y., to induce the workmen there to strike.

—The National Lincoln Monument Association at Springfield, Ill., has received from Hon. E. D. Morgan $13,700, being the contribution of New York to pay for a bronze naval group, which is part of the monument.

—A special dispatch from St. Thomas says: Captain Green, commander of the steamer Virginius, disgusted with the management of the Cuban agents and the cowardice of his creole crew, has resigned his command and returned home.

—At Louisville, on Tuesday evening, Kate Gaats, a girl twelve years old, in a room alone, dropped a lighted match into a can of coal oil, which exploded, setting fire to the girl's clothing and a bed in the room. The flames were extinguished. The girl was terribly burned from the neck to the feet.

—Near Springdale, twelve miles north-west of Cincinnati, Theo Hill, a lad of sixteen years, while out hunting, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by a young comrade. His companion was climbing a fence, and fell, when the gun was discharged and the contents entered young Hill's breast. There were four boys in the party.

—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad is finished, and trains are running to McAlister, one hundred and eight miles north of Sherman, and the grading and masonry are completed thirty miles farther. Gamblers and desperados who had followed and given much trouble to the railroad men, have been effectually driven away by the military.

—Early on Sunday morning an engine coming West on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad ran over two unknown men thirteen miles east of Steubenville. The men were lying across the track in opposite directions, head and feet of each resting on the rails. The wheels passed over both, cutting off their heads and feet. On the body of one was found a revolver and pass book, with William Lloyd written on the leaf.

Steel in New Zealand.

It seems that the iron-sand, as taken from the beach, is mixed with an equal quantity of clay and of the ordinary sea sand, which contains a large admixture of shell; these materials are worked up into bricks, which are hardened in a kiln, broken up into regular pieces, and smelted in an ordinary cupola furnace. The product of this simple process is cast steel of the finest possible texture, from which some beautiful specimens of the finest cutlery have been manufactured. The experiments were conducted by a mechanic in the Government employ, who was restricted to an expenditure of 1001., and was therefore, only able to erect a furnace of the most temporary description; he, however, succeeded in producing at the first and only trial 5 cwt. of steel in the manner described above, and his success seems likely to lead to further and more extensive efforts to utilize the almost inexhaustible deposits of this ore which exists at Taranaki and elsewhere.—*London Times.*

THE INDIANS.

The Summer Campaign Opened.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Judge Hubbell, Genera Agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, who has just returned from a business tour in Texas, brings information that before leaving Sherman, Texas, an army officer arrived there from Fort Richmond, Jack county, and reported that a body of Indians, variously estimated at from three to ten thousand, had made an incursion into Texas, and were murdering Young, Jack, Denton and Parker counties, and that the settlers were filled with consternation and alarm. The Indians, it is said, were going to Huntsville to liberate Big Foot and Big Tree, confined in the State prison there.

It is reported that all the Indians on the Fort Sill Reservation had left on the war-path. Already two fights had occurred near Weatherford, in which four whites were wounded, and two Indians killed and two captured. The latter are lodged in Weatherford jail. The commanding officer of Fort Richardson is said to have gone to Austin to consult with General Auger regarding the invasion, and the latter is reported to have telegraphed for two more cavalry regiments to report immediately at the points threatened by the raiders.

Judge Hubbell says that there is no doubt in the minds of well informed Texans that a big Indian war is at hand, and many settlers are leaving their homes. It is believed that the Kiowas were the leaders of the raid, assisted by the Apaches and others.

There was no quorum at the Ockemulgee Council up to Tuesday last, and none of the tribes from Fort Sill had yet come to participate in the deliberations.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The White Mountain Apaches of Arizona are again on the war path, notwithstanding the late peace "palaver."

ST. LOUIS.

Death on the Rail—River Thieves Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—John Mackey, a workman in the Missouri Furnace Company's works, was run over and killed by a train from the Iron Mountain railroad to-day.

RIVER THIEVES ARRESTED.

Three men belonging to a gang of river thieves who commit depredations on steamboats and steal all sorts of property from the levee were arrested to-day. They had quite a large barge, with a considerable amount of property on board, with they were preparing to start South with.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

Few fashions, which have been recently introduced, have become so universally popular as the polonaise. It is adapted to all ages, and may be made of almost any material, while it is becoming to all figures, whether slender or inclined to embonpoint. The polonaise may also be worn over any number of different skirts, thus affording a constant change. The greatest latitude is permitted in the materials for the polonaise. They may be of foulard, figured crepe, grenadine, or of almost any other material which the fancy of the wearer may suggest. One of the newest styles of trimming the polonaise of flowered silk or foulard is white Cluny lace. This trimming imparts a most distingue air to the garment, especially if it have a black or dark ground.

Many of the foulards are exquisite, both in color and design, and form most elegant costumes. Some of the newest have a buie or violet ground, with checks of buff or light brown; the different shades of gray and golden maize have small lines or grecque patterns in black.

The grenadines with white or light grounds, striped with satin stripes, make very pretty overdresses to be worn over silk for evening toilette. Striped patters for undershirts, of every color and material, are much worn, and have a pleasing effect.

The skirts which are worn with these polonaises are about a yard and a half in length at the back—about mid-length between the short costumes and the trained robes. The breadths are always cut on the bias in front and at the sides, but the back breadths are on the straight. The front breadth has on each side is set on flat; the side breadths in large plaits turned back, two on each nip, and the straight-way breadths are put in large gathers. The skirt is about three yards and a half round, the flounces out either straight-way or bias. If plaited, double the width of the skirt is needed; but if gathered, not more than once and a half round is required.

Sacques, of white pique, are used for home wear. Brown or drab guipure is frequently used for trimming white material and produces a very pleasing effect. Bands of embroidery are also very fashionable as a trimming for summer costumes, when the material is not too thin. The black silk paletot is much worn for the promenade. A new shape of this garment is made half-fitting in the back and straight in front. It has a long, pointed hood, which is lined at the ends with a black tassel, with a lace top. The sleeves are cut very wide, and the whole is trimmed with a rich trimming of deep tasselled fringe over black lace.

Cashmere wraps are still worn upon cool days. The double cape, trimmed with lace, and open at the back, divides the popular favor with the embroidered jacket, which is, at the same time, coquettish and graceful.

Muslin dresses for summer toilette are cool and graceful, and are worn with a fichu and basque. These are made either pointed, square or round, and are open in front. A very pretty and new fichu is made of white muslin, having a double row of white puffs through which plus, or any other colored ribbon is run. The fichu is edged with a deep fall of black Chantilly lace.

A white muslin basque, which may be low worn with any skirt, is made open in front *en cbate*, and has revers which are trimmed with either a narrow fluted ruffle or Valenciennes lace. The skirt of the basque has also revers in front. The sleeves are loose and have revers in the wrist, trimmed to correspond with those on the waist. The waist is fastened together with two ribbon bows of any color to match the dress, and bows are also placed upon the sleeves.

Strauss.

This name is especially familiar to this country to those who feel an interest in music adapted for dancing, or treating dance. We mean promenading. Johann Strauss is the bard of the ball-room, and the tone poet who has written some of the best measures ever made for the poetry of motion. The waltzes of Strauss are generally supposed to be even more true and melodious than those of the Lanner, which rises like the foolhain's silvery column, and in its perfection never failing in melody. In fact, the compositions of Strauss have moved many of the prettiest feet in Europe and America, and especially has he touched the popular heart of Austria. He sailed over in the steamship Rhein, with his magnificent band, to participate in the Boston musical festival, and will be one of the principal features of Gilmore's Peace Jubilee. He has two younger brothers, all leaders of orchestras; also eminent as composers of dancing music. His father, John Strauss, was also celebrated in the same line; but his fame has been eclipsed by his son's superior genius. The Johann Strauss now on our shores was prepared for the military profession, but his musical nature determined his father to make a musician of him. At sixteen he had become a leader of the violin, and had published several compositions which became popular, and at nineteen he formed an orchestra similar to his father's famous one, and actually surpassed it. In 1845 he published his famous "Radetzky March," now a national air in Austria, for which he received a title and an honorable decoration. He traveled all over Europe with his band, and everywhere gained with glory and decorations of distinction. He achieved his greatest triumph at the Paris exhibition of 1867, where Strauss' concerts were among the principal attractions. The number of his published works now is over six hundred, and many of his productions have had an extraordinary sale. Of his "Radetzsky March" and "Annen Polka" more than half a million copies have been sold. He receives from his copyrights fifty thousand florins annually, and is said to be by far the richest composer in Europe. He is now forty-eight, but looks much younger. He will remain in this country about four months, but, it is said, according to contract, will not appear professionally anywhere outside of the Boston Jubilee.

Steamboat Statistics.

The steamboats inspected in the United States during the four years ending December 31st, 1871, amounted in number to 12,818, with an aggregate measurement of 3,744,859 tons. These vessels were distributed as follows. On the Atlantic coast, 5,315 vessels, with a measurement of 1,730,238 tons; on the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, 4,153 vessels with a measurement of 1,120,848 tons; on the lakes, 2,325 vessels, with a measurement of 691,154 tons, and on the Pacific coast 617 vessels, with a measurement of 202,013 tons. During the four years ending December 31st, 1871, the casualties to steamboats were 2,595, by which 1,190 were sinking; 191 by fire, 87 by collisions 56 by explosions, and 42 wrecks. On the Atlantic coast, 102 casualties occurred, of which 38 occurred by fire, 31 by collisions, 18 by explosions, and 15 by sinking; on the waters flowing into the Gulf, 350 casualties occurred, of which 187 were by sinking, 88 by fire, 37 by collisions, 25 by explosions, and two by wrecks; on the lakes 69 casualties occurred, of which 29 were by fire, 17 by collisions, 17 by wrecks, 9 by explosions, and three by sinking; on the Pacific coast there were 18 casualties of which 8 were by wrecks, 4 by explosions, 2 by collisions, and 2 by fire.

The loss of life from these 526 steamboat casualties amounted to 1,473 persons, of whom 556 were destroyed by fire, 405 by wreck, 399 by explosions, 80 by collisions and 33 by sinking. This loss of life was distributed among the different districts as follows: On the Atlantic coast 319 lives were lost, of whom 156 were destroyed by wreck, 134 by explosions, 19 by fire and 10 by collision; on the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico 713 lives were lost, of whom 455 were destroyed by fire, 218 by explosions, 29 by sinking, 10 by collisions, and one by wreck; on the lakes 235 lives were lost, of which 75 were destroyed by fire, 58 by collisions, 58 by wreck, and 53 by explosions; on the Pacific coast 206 lives were lost, of whom 190 were destroyed by fire, 11 by explosions, and five by wreck. The value of the property destroyed amounted to $13,373,850, of which $6,023,650 were destroyed on the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, $5,911,850 on the Atlantic coast, $1,246,850 on the lakes, and $191,500 on the Pacific coast.

Fanny Jordan and the King.

A sharp young American woman, a Mrs;

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. S. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYE SAMPLE, of Sailer.
JAMES ELLIOTT, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CONSTABLES:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. HELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, | W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS Frankfort at 96½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅞@114.

HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks county, succeeds Wm. A. Wallace as chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Wallace has retired because he is not believed to be sufficiently sound on the Greeley question. We have no objection to the change. It swaps off a certain kind of political efficiency in making a canvass for department of the Turveydrop sort.

ST. LOUIS is rejoicing in the expectation of the erection of several blast furnaces this year and next, probably the most complete in the world, and equal in every respect to the great Laird furnaces in England. The yield from each furnace will be about seven hundred tons per week of good foundry iron. The extension of manufactures in the west is invariably followed by one result: It strengthens and encourages the friends of protection to American industry and correspondingly depresses and decreases the free traders. It not only marks industrial but political progress.

BETTING on elections is one of the political and social evils that afflict California. It has become a mania with the people, and of course its results not only work injury to the individual, but demoralize and corrupt politics. A man with a ten thousand dollar wager dependent on the count of the ballot box is not apt to be very conscientious as to the means he employs to get a desired result. The Legislature of the State, appreciating the evil, has declared betting on elections a public nuisance, as well as misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisonment limited to five years. The objection to this is the severity of the penalty, which will probably make the law a dead letter.

THE CELEBRATION yesterday, in this city, by the colored people, of emancipation and enfranchisement, was a grand success in every way. The day was fine, the procession was creditable in point of numbers, display and enthusiasm and the proceedings at the Park were of a very agreeable and satisfactory character. The present generation cannot fully comprehend the vast benefits bestowed on the colored people of America, by the two acts commemorated in yesterday's holiday. The country will be wiser and better and stronger in consequence of them, and what patriot does not thank God that the stain and curse of slavery no longer rests upon free America? We rejoice with our colored friends over its final overthrow, well satisfied that our country was thereby released from a scourge, which sooner or later would have destroyed it. Emancipation and enfranchisement are the two great steps in the moral progress of the century, which shall, under the Providence of God, be hailed evermore as the proudest monuments of the human wisdom.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT, is one of the signers with Carl Schurz and Ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, for the political conference to be held in New York to-morrow. His paper, the *Evening Post*, has this to say about the meeting:

"What the gentlemen who are to come together next week may say or do neither they nor we, nor anybody else can tell. But what they will *not* say and what they will *not* do, we can predict with entire confidence. They will not make their meeting a meeting for the ratification of the nominations at Cincinnati. Whatever else they may do they certainly will not do that, as the meeting is called with a purpose, whereas it would be called without one if those who signed the call could possibly reconcile themselves to what has been done at Cincinnati."

This certainly bodes no good to the Chappaqua philosopher. An attempt will be made in the first place to force him off the ticket or prevent his indorsement at Baltimore. Failing in that, they will look out for an independent nomination. We adhere to the opinion that Greeley will be indorsed at Baltimore, but appearances grow stronger every day that as a result the Presidential canvass will assume a triangular shape; which would be a great pity.

OWING to the lukewarm support of Horace Greeley promised by the *Post*, and its grimaces at the pill it is asked to swallow, the Greeley Democrats hereabouts intend starting a morning daily paper, we are informed. It will be uncompromising in its advocacy of —— Horace Greeley, and will furnish the public with weak essays on the virtues of the lately deceased Democratic party. The *Post* as usual, has been slow to take the "New Departure," and persists in remaining in its old ruts, while the rank and file of "pure Democracy" shout for "Ho-r-r-race Graylee." We have not learned whether Col. "Benton" Kerr, Gen. Jim Irwin or M. McCullough, Esq., is to be the editor of the new "organ," but we are told that it will be conducted with all the vim and force of "old Hickory," and without regard to expense. Whether the Chappaqua sage and verdant vegitarian has promised to foot the bills we have not been informed; but as John Morrissey's faro table at Saratoga will soon be in full blast, frequent drafts upon its incomes will doubtless be honored in the interest of Tammany's candidate.

Poor *Post*; after years of patient waiting and expectancy, the golden sheaves are to be garnered by a youthful and impertinent rival, who cares little for the silvered locks and bent form of our "old Mortality." B the way, as we remember it, is this not ungrateful in Horace and his loyal friends (if he has any) to thus discard the services of a man who placed the ropes upon the lamp-posts in Pittsburgh in 1861, to hang such traitors as should dare to open their treasonable lips and desecrate the name of liberty?

Horace should know that this man now edits the "only Democratic daily" in Pittsburgh, and surely, for such services—although he now rejects the Liberal candidate—he is entitled to more consideration than he receives at the hands of the *Tribune* editor. The *Post* ought not to be thrown aside. Some time should be given it, in view of its past history, before it is expected to successfully accomplish the difficult feat of turning a double flip-flap blind-folded, and lighting right end up in the welcoming arms of a dyed-in-the-wool "Radical." It will yet come out all right we will vouch for that, and Horace Greeley—though once a despised "abolitionist" and a "blue-nosed Yankee," and a "Black Republican," and a "John Brown sympathiser," a "free-lover," a "fraud" and a "fanatic"—will yet receive the enthusiastic commendation of Pittsburgh's "only Democratic organ," as the candidate of Democracy. Hands off—give the *Post* a chance; form the ring, the performance is about to begin. Music by the band. Walk up James and Wyman and Joseph, and "Old Mortality," sign.

GENEVA.

The contrast between the conduct of England and the United States Government, in the matter of the Alabama treaty, from the first step to the last, is a marked and significant one. The former, from the start, exhibited signs of opposition or fear of the result of friendly arbitration, while at the same time pretending to favor the plan of settlement proposed. All through the preliminary negotiations a halting, procrastinating disposition was manifested by England, which savored much of duplicity, if not of fear. On the contrary, our own country, through its Executive and officials, has illustrated its acknowledged character for frankness and honesty, and from the very first has proved the desire of its people to avoid war and submit all questions pending to peaceful and impartial arbitration, perfectly content to abide the result. Now, at the last moment, at the eleventh hour, as it were, when two continents are awaiting the result of the latest achievement of peace; after America has prepared and submitted her case to the judgment of the chosen commissioners; after the world has been told that the labors of the commission which is to decide the international dispute were about to begin, England cries out halt, postpone, delay the pending negotiations for almost another year, Albion is not yet ready. What does such hesitancy mean, unless it is dictated by fear? If England really desires arbitration, and is willing to assent to and abide by the result, why not go on at once with the judicial proceedings at Geneva? If she is really willing that all the differences which exist between herself and America, all the disputes, all the disagreeable and perplexing questions, all the claims and counter-claims which might ultimately lead to war if left unsettled, shall be submitted to peaceful arbitration, in the name of reason why does she delay, when it is known that her "case" has been fully prepared and ready to be submitted for judgment? If she is *not* willing to arbitrate *all* these matters, why trifle longer with her? Why not at once submit our case, and leave it with the court for their decision. England would then be compelled to submit or fight, and the responsibility would be wholly hers.

THE JESUITS IN GERMANY.

The movement in Germany against the Jesuits, we believe, had for its object originally the expulsion of the order from the empire, but this extreme measure has not been successful. A cable dispatch from Berlin announces that on Monday the Reichstag passed a bill depriving the members of the society of the rights of citizenship, by a vote of 183 to 101. What the precise effect of such a law will be we are unable to state, but presume it reaches to the right of the order to acquire property and withholds from the members all political privileges. The measure has not been pressed as one of religious opposition or persecution, but on political grounds, and as the answer of the imperial government to the excommunication by Catholic prelates of the followers of Doellinger and others who dissented from the conclusions of the Vatican Council. Still, it will be accepted, and is in fact, neither more or less than religious persecution whatever may be the motive that prompted it. The right of a church to excommunicate from its fold those who do not accept its faith is one that can hardly be gainsaid, and to our American way of thinking certainly affords no just ground for the withdrawal of political rights.

The effect of this proscriptive measure in Germany can hardly be estimated. Should the people repudiate the interference, the government, as the London *Spectator* observes, will run the terrible risk of compelling nearly one half the population of the empire to choose between its loyalty and religion, and this at a time when the two great Catholic powers of Europe, France and Austria, are willing and anxious, and only awaiting their opportunity, to strike a blow at German supremacy. It certainly involves dangers.

The story of the society of Jesus,—founded by Loyola, and confirmed by the Pope of Rome in 1540,—is one of the most remarkable in ecclesiastical history. It has passed through all gradations of power and vicissitudes of poverty and persecution. Its influence at one time has been supreme in all the Courts of Europe, while at another the order has been denounced by the universal voice of Christendom, and its members outcasts and wanderers.

In 1594 the Jesuits were expelled from France by Henry IV, but recalled again by the same monarch in 1603; in 1764 they were again suppressed by Louis XV; they afterwards obtained a partial toleration, but the revolution of 1830 banished them again "forever" from France. Under Napoleon III they obtained a foothold and the members and establishments of the society increased rapidly.

Queen Elizabeth expelled them from England, with the penalty of death to any who should return. Under James I they were tolerated as missionaries, but have never become numerous in England. One of their most celebrated colleges is at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire.

In all the European nations the Jesuits at one time or other obtained influential position, through the zeal of their missionaries. But the most determined and successful efforts made against them were from 1768 to 1773 when the courts of France, Spain, Naples, Austria, Portugal and Parma demanded of the Pope the entire suppression of the order. Very reluctantly in July, 1773, Clement XIV. issued his famous brief, by which the suppression of the society of Jesus was declared in all the States of Christendom. The members were allowed to enter other religious orders. Various attempts were made to restore the order under other names, but it was not until 1814 it regained its privileges by virtue of a bull issued by Pius VII.

In Prussia and other parts of Germany the order has been esteemed as educators, and since 1848 has been especially active in proselyting and increasing its establishments.

The United States and the British Provinces of North America are among the countries where the order has increased most rapidly. Their colleges in the United States, at Worcester, Mass., in New York city, at Georgetown, at Fordham, N. Y., at Mobile, St. Louis and Montreal, are among the most successful and thorough institutions of learning in the country. There are others, but these are the most noted.

The enterprise and zeal of the Jesuits in propagating and maintaining the Catholic faith by missionary expeditions and efficient educational institutions, is their distinguishing characteristic, and the constitution of the order is admirably adapted for this purpose. In the sixteenth century, under the lead of Xavier, the missionaries of the order penetrated India, Japan and China, and made many converts, but their missions in these countries and other parts of the world, while temporarily prosperous do not seem to have possessed the elements of permanent success or usefulness. The objects of the society, and the manner it seeks them out, raises questions of an ecclesiastical character on which we have no wish to enter. That place of dispute is fully occupied. The movement against the order in Germany, however, will undoubtedly cause a renewal of interest in its behalf, in view of the fact that while its supporters are of the most zealous class, its opponents are uncompromising and bitter in their denunciation.

MORTON ON HENDRICKS.

Senator Morton is certainly one of the strongest and most effective political debaters in the country, but we do not recollect of reading anything from him quite so cutting and incisive as his speech before a Republican meeting at Greencastle, Indiana, on Saturday last. His review of the speech of Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks, accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor, fairly bristles with strong points, and gives some idea of the character of the canvass we may expect in Indiana this fall. Mr. Hendricks is entered against Senator Morton for the Senatorial race, and the contest is likely to approach in interest the historical canvass of Illinois by Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. This extract from Senator Morton's Greencastle speech, the first he has made since Hendricks' nomination, cuts to the marrow. Senator Morton said:

Mr. Hendricks, in his speech before the convention accepting the nomination for Governor, referred to me by saying that a vote for Gen. Grant was but a vote for Morton, Chandler, or Ben. Butler; that he was not afraid of a one man power, but was afraid of a band of irresponsible men. Now, when Mr. Hendricks says there is a dangerous ring surrounding the President, of which, I am a member, he repeats the vulgar and idiotic slang of the day, which is intended to supply the place of facts and argument. If it was true, as he says, that a vote for Grant would be a vote for Morton, I must be allowed to suggest with becoming modesty that a vote for Morton has always been better for Indiana than a vote for Hendricks. Had Indiana voted for Hendricks in 1860, when he was first a candidate for Governor, it is not difficult to understand what would have been the consequences. Had he pursued the same course as Governor that he did as a leader of the Democratic party throughout the rebellion, Indiana would have been rent with civil war and drenched with fraternal blood. In escaping Hendricks as Governor in 1860, the State escaped a vast calamity, which would have extended to the nation. The defection of a single Northwestern State, through the action of the Executive, might have made a shipwreck of the Union. Now that the war is over, the debt of Indiana paid, and her credit fully restored, it is possible she might survive Mr. Hendricks as Governor for four years, but it is reasonably certain that such an experiment would have been fatal during the war. Humble as my political and official record was, I am quite willing to compare it with that of Mr. Hendricks. I was in favor of putting down the rebellion; he was not. I was in favor of using all the means to preserve the integrity of the Union; he was opposed to every war measure. I exerted whatever political or official influence I had to carry on the war; he cast the whole weight of his influence against the government. I do not remember a speech he made throughout the war in regard to it of which he would dare quote a single sentence, and what he now most desires, in taking leave of the principles he has advocated all his life, is to leave behind him his record, and cover the past with oblivion. If there be any act or speech of his which can be used as an argument for his election as Governor, I am ignorant of it, for he has now accepted a platform which sets the seal of condemnation upon his whole political career, and places him before the world as a penitent. Mr. Hendricks said that in case he was elected Governor he would maintain friendly relations with the Federal Government; but at the same time, all the rights or powers of the State, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, must be respected. This was the language of menace or folly. It means that he would use the military power of the State to resist what he would regard as an infraction of the rights of the State, and after what the nation had passed through, would be criminal if not ridiculous. He speaks of the Government of the United States as if it were that of a foreign country with which he would maintain friendly relations as long as it did not invade the constitutional rights of the State of Indiana, of which, of course, he, as the Governor, would be the judge; but how he would break off "friendly relations" with the Government, or resist what he would consider a violation of States' rights or renew the rebellion, he does not say. The way for the Governor of a State to preserve friendly relations with the Federal Government is to yield obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States according to his oath, and if he does not he will disturb those friendly relations as will anybody else who violates the law. If he talks thus in 1872, how would he have acted in 1862, when he condemned the action of this Government as unconstitutional and as usurpation. When Mr. Hendricks talks about preserving friendly relations with the Government of the United States, if elected Governor, he is but reproducing the absurd jargon of Southern Governors before the war.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE aggregate munificence of Philadelphia—the philanthropic city—toward the relief of the Somerset sufferers, has reached the princely sum of $7,792.

A WAR in modern times is an expensive national luxury. The expenses of the Franco-German war—now that all the bills are in—have been found to aggregate $317,030,000.

THE English have a wholesome regard for Solomon's advice not to spare the rod. They especially apply it in the case of convicts, and last year 5,970 refractory criminals passed under it.

NEW YORKERS are talking of introducing the old penalty of the lash for criminals, all the other means of punishment for rogues having become useless—"rusted out"—through long disuse.

STRAUSS, the German composer, arrived in New York on Saturday, on his way to the Boston Jubilee. He was accorded a public reception which the N. Y. *Advertiser* thus pithily epitomizes: "The principal incidents of the occasion were speeches, music, tumultuous cheering, a plentiful supply of eatables and drinkables of the best quality, shaking hands, hugging, and a scene of uproarious pleasure and enjoyment."

AMONG the important bills passed by Congress is one allowing national banks to deposit United States notes and take out certificates of deposit, which they may hold as part of their bank reserve required by law, and use them at the clearing houses. The Treasury Department is now engaged in preparing those certificates, which will be payable to order on demand, and in the denomination of five and ten thousand.

THE following are the main points of the supplement just passed to the bankrupt law: The period during which bankrupts may be discharged upon payment of fifty per cent. of their indebtedness has been extended until the 1st of July, 1873. Life insurance policies to the amount of $5,000 are exempt from assets available for creditors, and all judgments obtained against persons or property before petitions in bankruptcy are filed, are to be first and fully satisfied.

MR. YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics started for Europe last Saturday. He goes as a delegate from the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, and proposes on the way to visit some of the principal manufacturing towns of England, Wales, Scotland, Belgium, part of France and Germany to gather statistics, in reference to the industries which compete with those of the United States. He proposes to ascertain the rates of wages, hours of labor, retail price of the principal articles of subsistence, cost of house rent, and such other statistical facts pertaining to labor as will enable him to prepare, on his return, a statement showing the relative cost and condition of labor in Europe and the United States.

WHY cannot Pittsburgh, like Jersey City solve the street cleaning problem by adopting a system which has been found in other cities to answer, in keeping the streets clean and at a much less expense than letting the work to contractors. In that city the Street Department owns horses and carts and employs men to do the work, and then by a careful use of the "cleanings" has reduced the net expenses so that they now amount to only 40 per cent. of the expense under the contract system. New York has recently adopted this new system, and within six weeks has saved $10,000 by filling in ground,—this sum covering the expense of the cleaning for that time. Contractors heretofore have grown rich by buying low ground and filling up with cleanings, and in many instances the city was fleeced by the grading of its own property in this way. Under the new order of things, however, the expense is less and the streets are really cleaner. But whatever method is adopted let us have clean streets.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

TO CLEAR insects off roses take one pound of soap and mix it with seven gallons of hot rain water, stirring while hot till it is all dissolved. If one has a great number of roses he had better make a barrel full of the wash, using four pounds of soap. Wait until it is cool and the dregs settled, then apply it with the crook-necked syringe. If one application does not kill the whole brood, try it again in a few days.

EVERY MAN, owes it to the community in which he is living to contribute to the general reputation, and to the public enjoyment by making all his surroundings as attractive as possible. There is such a thing as paying too much attention to the outside and show, but there is reason in all things, and a measure of time and attention and expense should be devoted by every one to making his farm and his home more and more attractive every year that he lives.

THE *St. Joseph Herald* alludes to the experiments made with seeming good effect, in using boiling water and ashes for yellows in the peach, and remarks. We are safe in saying that the right direction has at last been reached in the investigation of this disease and its remedy. As yet the subject has not been exhausted, nor has certainty been reached in the eradication or cure of the evil. This, however, is certain, that the application of hot water and ashes has saved many trees.

IF I could always have the time to spare I would prefer to prune in the month of June for the following reasons: First, the wound made by the removal of a branch at this season will heal sooner than one made at any other season of the year. Second, very few sprouts will be much larger in consequence. Any person who is at all acquainted with the management of fruit trees, knows that if a tree is barked in June the wound will heal in a very short time. To prune in June, persons should wear rubber or other soft shoes, to prevent breaking the branches.

WE think it a wrong practice, when hauling out manure in the fall or winter, to place it in heaps. It is better to spread it at once. In the first place labor is saved. But most important of all is the fact that much of the manure is wasted when placed in heaps. If spread at once, it is more equally divided than it can be afterwards. We once hauled manure out on a field, leaving it in heaps until the hauling was complete. During this time some showers fell. The land was sown to oats next spring, and on the spots where the heaps had been, the grain lodged and was spoiled. The following crop was wheat, and on those spots the wheat rusted and yielded nothing; while the growth of straw was remarkable. We have never since tried the practice.

THERE has been some diversity of opinion as to the best time to cut wheat, judging from the common practice of farmers. It is generally cut when dead ripe, or at least when the grain has become hard. "This," says the Germantown *Telegraph*, "is no doubt an error, and one of more importance than many suppose. It should be remembered that wheat is composed of gluten, starch and bran. Gluten is the nourishing quality of the grain, makes the flour stick together in the hands of the baker, and gives weight to the grain—and there is the greatest quantity of gluten in the grain just when the straw is yellow two or three joints from the ground; the head turns downward, and you can mash a grain between your thumb and finger without producing any milk. It may therefore be set down as an indisputable truth that every day the wheat stands after this stage of its ripeness, the gluten increases in thickness."

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Strait Rectorder* says he has in his garden several bushes or trees which, for a number of years, had remained the ground, not bearing the value of a peck of fair fruit. This caused him to cease to put faith in quinces, and he had about made up his mind to lop them all away as rubbish, when, just at the opportune moment, "A neighbor called on me and stated that his had been in a similar condition until he took them in hand. First he trimmed out all dead and useless wood. He then hoed and cleaned away all the grass, etc., which tended to retard their growth, giving to them a thorough manuring with fresh horse manure, and from that time his trees had never failed to produce a full crop. I accordingly adopted his course to the letter, and so long as I continued this course, had an abundant supply of the finest quality."

THERE is no country where there is so much dyspepsia as in America, because our people pay so little attention to food, and eat too much meat for the exercise they take. If one has mental labor, fish every second day at least, is requisite. Soup sets all the glands at work, and prepares the stomach for the more important functions of digestion, and, therefore should be taken at dinner every day. Beef broth is to the old what milk is to the young. Cookery properly attended, keeps man in health. If the stomach is out of order, the brain is affected. We should eat more fruit, vegetables, soup and fish. Good and well prepared food beautifies the physique, the same as a good and well directed education beautifies the mind. Wrinkles are produced by the want of variety of food. The man who does not use his brain to select and prepare his food is not above the brutes, which take it in a raw state.—*Home and Health.*

AS intelligent and reliable farmer, who has been for many years making experiments with corn, has discovered an importance and value in replanted corn which is quite novel and worthy of publication. We have always thought replanted corn was of little consequence; he replants whether it is needed or not—or rather he plants two or three weeks after crops are planted about every fifteenth row each way. He says if the weather become dry during the filling time, the silk and tassal both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become seasonable, the silk revives and renews, but the tassal does not recover. Thus for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designed. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed. He says nearly all the abortive ears, so common to the corn crop, are caused by the want of pollen and that he has known ears to double their size in the second filling.

AS SOON as you have discovered that the horse is foundered, take him to the nearest branch or stream of water, and tie him standing in the water nearly up to the belly, his head being so high that he cannot drink. If the weather is warm, let him stand in the stream several hours; then take him out, rub his legs thoroughly to promote circulation, and again tie him in the water for two still hours. By repeating this process two or three times, the horse will be effectually cured. If the weather is cold when the horse is foundered, the horse must not be allowed to stand in the water more than twenty minutes at a time; he should be taken out and his legs rubbed diligently till they become dry and warm and the circulation of the blood made active, and this process must be repeated till the horse is cured, which will be generally within twenty-four hours. This remedy will cost nothing, can do no possible harm, and will, in every instance, cure if the disease has not been of too long standing. Don't be afraid to try it.—*Rural World.*

Children's Clothing.

Nothing can be prettier for children's toilets than white, and nothing is more fashionable. White dresses for little girls are trimmed with needlework—some, made of pique, are very handsomely braided—and others, of Swiss, are elaborately made of puffs and bands of inserting and lace, and worn over tiny slips of blue or pink silk. Many of the toilets prepared for the little folks, who are expected to spend their summer at the watering places, are as costly and as elegantly made as though little miss was already setting out upon a heart-breaking tour, in which she was not to be eclipsed by the belles of maturer age. But while a beautiful child, beautifully dressed, is a pleasure to all eyes, mothers should not forget the comfort and happiness of their darlings. The dread of soiling a fine wardrobe is a serious detriment to youthful sport; and a child who is deprived of play lest it injure its clothes, is a real martyr to fashion. Therefore a plenty of plain, brown linen dresses, neatly braided with red or black, or without any trimmings whatever, and the tasteful little patterns in Scotch ginghams, should always be made a part of the little one's wardrobe.

ON the return of the Rev. Dr. Bowman to Greencastle, Indiana, from the M. E. General Conference which made him a Bishop, he was accorded a cordial public reception by the citizens, and by the faculty and students of Asbury University.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

The Cotton and Sugar Crops.

We extract the following concerning these interests from the New Orleans *Price Current* of June 8th:

The weather has been clear and warm, with occasional showers, and from every direction we receive favorable crop accounts. In fact, the entire aspect of the cotton-growing region presents a cheering prospect. The crop, nevertheless, is undoubtedly behindhand, and coming forward at least a week later than last year, it will be more exposed to worms and grass. On the other hand, the indications are that there will be an increase in the product, from hands having been transferred to rich lands from poor, and from some increase in white labor, although little or none in negro. There will also be an average increase in acreage of about eleven and one-third per cent. Viewing the whole field of observation, many are coming to the conclusion that for the present we may rest on 3,600,000 bales as the probable result, to be reduced or perhaps increased by the weather and contingencies of the year. The sugar accounts from some localities are more encouraging, but from others the reverse.

A Rose on an Apple Tree.

A young apple tree, bearing the Fameuse variety, in a garden in Burlington, Vermont, has indulged in a very remarkable freak this spring. A couple of weeks ago it blossomed as usual, and is now covered with apples the size of a hickory nut. On Monday the owner was surprised to observe upon the tree a large white blossom. The flower is entirely different from the regular apple tree blossoms, which have but five single petals. This has many rows of petals, and at the heart, instead of a bunch of yellow stamens like the apple blossoms, it has a knot of petals still unfolding resembling the petunia. It is three times the size of an ordinary apple blossom, and resembles a large "double" white rose. It is the only blossom upon the tree, and presents a very showy appearance.

Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.

The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 63 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

Dr. Keyser's office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug Store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

WHAT THE WEAK NEED.

Why do the debilitated and feeble dread the summer? It is because heat is an exhausting element, and they are not in a condition to bear the new drain upon their languid systems, which they think must necessarily commence with the warm weather. But cannot this evil be obviated? Most indubitably it can. What those weaklings need—in fact, what nine-tenths of us need at this season—is an accession of physical vigor, and this desideratum can be secured, with absolute certainty, by a course of the mightiest, yet mildest, of all vegetable tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Thousands of men of business, mechanics, professional men, break down, partially or wholly, under their summer labors, simply because they have neglected to reinforce the powers of nature in this way. To persons who use the celebrated invigorant and corrective regularly in hot weather, the exhaustion which excessive heat is apt to produce under other circumstances is unknown. They are not troubled with nausea, their appetites are good, their digestion excellent, and their habit of body all that can be desired. This for twenty years has been the uniform testimony of all who have taken the Bitters as a summer tonic and alterative. Its efficacy is due to the care and scrupulous teachings of experimental science, with which its medicinal ingredients have been culled from the vegetable kingdom, the admirable proportions in which they are combined and the unequalled purity of its stimulative basis.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S
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LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT REMEDY,

The finest and best preparation known.

Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

A CARD.

During the latter part of June the Hoffman Farm (140 acres), at Noblestown, on Fan Handle Railroad, will be subdivided and offered to the public in tracts of one to ten acres.
Prices low and terms easy.
LEE & MARSHALL, 187 Liberty street.
je10:s7s

H. J. LYNCH

is offering great bargains in
Lace Curtains,
Lace Sacques,
Lace Circulars and
Lace Point Shawls,
MARSEILLES AND HONEY COMB QUILTS,
At No. 96 Market Street.
je8

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country or Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper, Sheet Iron Work.
No. 47 FEDERAL STREET,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS

Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,

And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN.

Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.

☞ Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

BEGINNING MONDAY, June 17,
NEARLY
100,000 Yards
BEST PRINTS
Merrimack, Sprague, Pacific, Cocheco, &c.,
IN
REMNANTS
From 2 to 16 Yards,
AT
5c. PER YARD.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

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ANDERSON

SASH

BALANCE.

Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the

PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
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J. S. BELL,
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May and June Styles

STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
je3 PITTSBURGH.

Clarke's New Method

FOR
Reed Organs,
Price, $2.50.

Is so universally regarded as a STANDARD METHOD that an advertisement is only needed as a reminder. The music is so attractive that the student will retain it as a book of Organ Pieces, after finishing the instructive course.

A fine colored picture of Dolly Varden is on the titles of DOLLY VARDEN song, DOLLY VARDEN Galop, DOLLY VARDEN Schottische, and DOLLY VARDEN Waltz. Each piece 50 cents.

EATON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE CORNET,
Price $2.50.

Is now in Season. All who wish to make a noise in the world may easily accomplish it by taking up the practice of this fascinating instrument, with the aid of this excellent Method.

Gems of German Song. Gems of Sacred Song. Gems of Scottish Song. Wreath of Gems.

The above collections of Vocal Gems contain each 200 to 250 pages full of the choicest German, Scottish, Sacred or Miscellaneous Songs. Very valuable and very moderate in price. $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth; $4.00 Full Gilt.

The above books and pieces sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail prices.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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GET THE BEST.
Howe Standard
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SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fix tures. Scales repaired.
SOUDER & McCLURG,
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FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 18, 1872.

The condition of local finances shows much the sameness that it has exhibited since the first of the month. The banks are healthy, and in most instances there is a continued increase in the volume of deposits, and as the summer advances all calculations betoken general ease and plenty throughout the country for the ensuing summer months. In New York money was offered yesterday on call as low as two per cent. This is down to the minimum rates it reached last year, and it will be a matter of little surprise to see, before the fall sets in, good paper, with four and six months to run, bring money in the eastern cities at as low a rate, or nearly so, as it is now offered for on call. This is what Secretary Boutwell has been aiming at, and that he is not far off the mark just now is a fact of which the daily telegrams from New York assure us. That he will strike the center, should he continue in office another year, is a fact that is no longer problematical. Continued ease in money matters is one of the things most needed here. With money at a rate not above six per cent. the year round, the wealth of Western Pennsylvania would quadruple within the next ten years, and no journey to Boston would be required to have a concert of hammers and anvils, as such music would be furnished here as a "free blow" all the time, and the diamonds gathered from the coal mines of this vicinity would show much more precious wealth than that belonging to "Boss" Tweed that the press just now is giving such a glowing account of.

From all sections there are received daily the most encouraging accounts of the growing grain and fruit crops. This good news is the harbinger of better times ahead for all classes of the population.

The general trade of this city keeps up surprisingly well. Orders for glass, iron and Pittsburgh manufactures generally, continue to pour in, and it is doubtful whether the manufacturers will be able to secure enough time to take stock or make the necessary repairs to their machinery.

Erie railroad stock has taken another downfall, and to-day touched 52¾, which is a decline of seven dollars a share. This is a gambling stock, and men who want to venture had better buy Louisville lottery tickets or bet on faro, than to have anything to do with Erie. The spirit of Fisk was so much infused into it that it will require many days of penance on behalf of its managers before they get it out of purgatory.

The shipments of specie last week from New York amounted to $2,183,630.56, and yet gold still fluctuates between 113⅞ and 114. A sudden jump, at any time, of this commodity is a thing that should not surprise any one.

Local stocks show no new activity.

In real estate there is a continued activity, and in no locality is the venture more promising in regard to property, than here. Many fortunes have already been made by people who have the luck or foresight to put their dollars into Allegheny county soil, and many times the number that has already been made awaits those who do not hesitate now to go in for a full share of "what's a coming."

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	120½
5-20— 1862	114¾
" 1864	114¾
" 1865	115¼
" 1865 new	116¾
" 1867	117¾
" 1868	118¼
10-40s	110¾
Gold	114
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	96¾
Do Scrip	96¾
Erie	52¾
Harlem	119¼
Fort Wayne	97¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91
Rock Island	108¾
Chicago & N W	70⅝
Do Preferred	90¾
St. Paul, Common	52
Do Preferred	77¼
Union Pacific	36⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	43⅛
Pacific Mail	67½
West Union Telegraph	74⅝
Adams Express	97
American Express	73¼
U. S. Express	86¼
Wells, Fargo	90¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	59¾
Penna. Allotments	59¾
Reading R. R.	61¾
Camden & Amboy	128¼
Lehigh Navigation	44¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	39½
Central Transportation	47¾
Empire Transportation	54
Union Transportation	81
Pittsburgh City 5's	76¼
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	97¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾
Philadelphia & Erie	28

NEW YORK, June 18, 1872.

Money easy at 4@5. Gold dull and steady at 113⅞@114. Loans 4@6 to flat. Clearances, $18,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $79,000. Engagements for export to-morrow, $200,000. Governments steady and quiet. State bonds heavy and dull. Stocks declined materially. There was a great fall in Erie from 56 to 52, but rallied to 53¾@53⅞; other shares fell ⅜ to 2 per cent., but closed firm at a recovery of ¼ to 1 per cent.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 120⅝; 5-20's '62, 114¾; do '64, 114¾; do '65, 115; do new do, 116¾; do '67, 117¾; do '68, 117¾; 10-40's, 111⅜. Currency 6's, 114¾. New 5's, 113.

GOVERNMENTS.—Mississippi, 97; old Tennessee, 72¾; new do, 72¾; new Virginia, 52; old do, 45; old North Carolina, 32; new do, 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 74⅝; Quicksilver, 36¾; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co., 90¾; American Merchants Union, 73½; United States, 86; Pacific Mail, 68; New York Central, 96⅝; Scrip, 96¾; Erie, 53¾; do preferred, 73¾; Harlem, 119½; do pref'd, 130; Michigan Central, 119; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern, 70¾; do preferred, 90; Rock Island, 109; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 52¾; do preferred, 77; Wabash, 75¾; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 97¼; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 114; do preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¼; C. C. & C., 94; Burlington & Quincy, 129; Lake Shore, 95¾; Panama, 334½; Illinois Cent. 126; Union Pacific, 36⅞; Central Pacific bonds, 105½; Union, 93¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 107¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 18, 1872.

ASHES.—Common Soda Ash, 4¾@5c; Refined, 5¾@6c; Nitrate Soda, 5c; Pots, 10c; Pearls, 11c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales, in a jobbing way, at 65 to 70 per gallon for fair to prime, and 75 for choice.

BUTTER—The demand, as noted in our last report, is rather better, but there is no change in prices; sales at 10 to 15 cts for common to choice.

BROOM CORN—Is still reported dull but unchanged; small sales within the range of 5 to 8 cts.

BEANS—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $2.75 to $3.25 per bushel, as to quality.

CHEESE—Unchanged; sales at 11 to 12 for Dairy, 12¼ to 13 for Factory, and 13½ to 14 for Goshen.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of Penn'a. at $5.50 per case.

CANNED GOODS—Dull and almost out of season; however, the stock in this market is pretty well reduced, and prices are unchanged.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 4 to 5; clear sides, 6 to 6¾; hams; 8 to 10. Country Lard, 7 to 8 cents.

CARBON OIL—Continues very dull, but there is no change in prices: 19½ to 20 cts by the car load, and 2@3 cts additional for smaller lots.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2.50 to $2.75 per bbl; Calcined Plaster, $4 to $4.50; Land Plaster, $3.25 to $3.50; Cleveland Lime, $2; Eastern Lime, $1.75.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 8¾ to 9 for halves, 7½ to 8 for mixed, and 6 to 7 for quarters. Apples, ½ to 11 cts, as to quality. Blackberries, 13 to 15. pitted Cherries, 25 to 27 cts; unpitted, 6 to 8 cts.

EGGS—The market is pretty well supplied, but there is no quotable change in prices; sales reported at 15 to 16.

FLOUR—Is quiet but steady; there is a fair local trade. We continue to quote at $5.75 to $9.25 for fair to choice spring Wheat, and $9.50 to $10 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, in a jobbing way, $6.

GRAIN—The grain market continues exceedingly dull and unsatisfactory; dealers report that it is difficult to effect sales, and besides they are losing money on both corn and oats. There seems to be little or no demand for wheat, and the market is quiet and prices nominally unchanged; under the influence of recent advices from the west, the feeling is scarcely as strong as it was a few days ago. However, there is little or no stock in the hands of dealers, and there is no disposition to force the market, as the impression prevails that it will all be wanted before the new crop is ready to move. We continue to quote red at $1.95 to $2.*. Oats continue flat but hopes of an early reaction are anticipated; sales have been made within the past few days at 48 and 49 cts. but regular dealers generally, as yet, are unwilling to sell below 50. Shelled corn is dull but unchanged; sales at 63 on track and 65 free in elevator. Ear corn dull but unchanged at 60 to 62 for mixed to prime yellow. Rye is unchanged at $1.00 to 1.05. There are samples of new Tennessee barley in the market but as yet there have been no sales.

GROCERIES—Coffee: quiet but firm; the stocks are, for this season of the year, considered light in importer's hands and the outlook quite favorable to all owners. A feverish market is looked for momentarily, and another advance expected.

Sugar: New York is excited on account of the continuance of the strike, and refined advanced in that market to-day to 12¾ for A; 14 for granulated and crushed; 15 for powdered. Our quotations may be considered nominal, but it is safe to say that no A will be sold for less than 12¾; and must in a few days command at least 13¼ to 13¾. Buyers should make a note of this and lay in a stock while prices are in their favor.

Syrups higher—Rice firm.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard: Hards, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex C, 12¼ C Yellow and Circle, 12⅝.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 27@27½; Prime, 26@26¼; Good, 25¾; Fair, 25. Roasted, pure, 29@30; lower grades, 27@28.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¾. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

HONEYS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 53@55; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@9.

SPICES.—Cassia, 12; Pepper, 24; Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 22; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY—There is rather more inquiry, and with continued light receipts, the market is if anything a shade firmer, though prices are not quotably better; however, the most of the stock is in the hands of regular dealers, and has been stored, and they seem determined, for the present at least, to make no further concessions. We continue to quote at $23 to $28 per ton, as to quality.

HEMP—Kentucky rough at $130 per ton.

POTATOES—The market for old stock is dull and prices are so very irregular that it is difficult to give quotations. Sales in a jobbing way at 40 to 50 cts per bushel.

POULTRY—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 8 cts; clear ribs, 8¼cts; clear, 9 cts. Breakfast: Bacon, 10¼@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 12¾; do, canvassed, 13¾. Lard: in kegs, 10¾; in tierces, 10¾; in buckets, 11¾. Mess Pork, 14¾. Dried Beef, 17¾. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Quoted at $1.85 per barrel by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed may be quoted at $1.95 to $2 per bushel, and receipts continue very small.

TALLOW—Rendered 7¾ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 90 to 91 cts in job lots.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 18, 1872.

The market continues quiet and presents but little that is really new or important. Crude at Parker is quoted at $3.85 in small, and $3.87½ in large lots with sales at quotations. Refined is steady but unchanged at 22¾ spot or June, and 23 for July.

Oil barrels more active but with continued liberal receipts, the supply is fully up to the demand, and prices are maintained: we continue to quote city barrels at $1.02½ to $1.85, and country barrels 8 to 10 cts less.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co., 471 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co. Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co., 617 bbls to Logan, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 762 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 208 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W., 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 205 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 358 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....3071

OIL SHIPMENTS PER PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R. CO.

Central Rfg. Co., 315 bbls to S. Fancher & Co., Baltimore.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	233
Riverside O W, acct. Fisher Bro.	444
Model O W, acct. J. Bushnell	234
American O W, acct. Fisher Bros	536
Bushnell O W, acct. J. Bushnell	74
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvey	80
American O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	400
Excelsior O W, acct. J. Bleakely	302
Total	2304

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Spang C & Co	4	Graff B & Co	4
Lucy Furnace	6	Klomer & Co	6
Wilson G. & Co	1	Rees G. & Co	2
Nimick & Co	2		
Total	25		

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co	4	Wm. Clark & Co	1
Brown & Co	1	J P Painter & Son	3
Lomis & Collard	1	Rogers & B	1
Total	11		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer	1	J. W. Porter	3
J. Moorhead	6		
Total	10		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 18.—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92⅝; account, 92¾. American securities dull: 5-20s '62, 91; 5-20s '65, 91⅝; 5-20s '67, 91⅜; 10-40s 89¾.

PARIS, June 18.—Rentes, 54f 40c.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Cotton easier; middling upland 11¾@11⅞d. Breadstuffs dull: California white wheat 12s 6d@12s 8d; red spring 11s 10d@12s 3d; red winter 12s 8d.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 18.—There has been very little business done to-day, merchants being chiefly engaged in their semi-annual stock taking, which is to be completed by the close of this month. Values are somewhat unsettled, especially in bleached fabrics, which show a little more weakness and appear likely to meet revision at an early day. Printing cloths firm at 8¼@8¾c. for full 64x64 on spot, and to be made. Prints quiet, with light effects weak and easier; dark work is held back by agents for higher prices; woolen goods remain quiet; there is little speculation in heavy goods, but there is not enough doing to establish a market.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 18.—Cattle: receipts to-day 1,190, making the total supply for the week 5,168, or 304 cars, against 286 last week. The market, notwithstanding the reported advance in New York, opened dull and slow at ¼c decline from last week's prices; buyers and sellers ¼ to ⅜c apart, the former not realizing any profit on last week's; purchasers were slow to take hold; about 1,200 disposed of; sales of 50 Indiana steers 1,022 to 1,222 lbs $5,50@6,25; 279 Illinois steers 1,012 to 1,284 lbs $6,50@7,30; 35 Texas steers 1,083 lbs $6,10@6,75; 100 steers 1,022 to 1,343 lbs $6,10@7,10; 20 Iowa steers 885 lbs $6,90; 128 Kentucky steers 1,042 lbs $7; 129 Missouri steers 1,236 lbs $6,80; 20 Michigan steers 1,049 lbs $5,50; 17 Ohio heifers, 1,137 lbs $6,00. Sheep: receipts to-day 3,500, making the supply for the week 7,200 against 3,800 last week. Market not yet opened; no sales to record; about 12 loads held over for a better market. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,200, making the supply for the week 9,200 against 10,200 last week. Market steady; at an advance of ten per cent. on last week's prices. Demand good; all offerings disposed of, but any surplus would cause a decline in sales. 134 Ohio 136 lbs $4,30; 83 Indiana 213 lbs $4,30; 2,50 do 193 lbs $4,35.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Cotton less active and unchanged; middling upland 26½c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State $5,75@6,35; common to good $6,50@7,25; new to choice $7,40@7,85; shipping to wheat extra $8,20@9,60; St. Louis $8,50@12,00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 88c. Wheat lower, but with rather more doing; No 2 Chicago spring $1,62; winter red western $1,84@1,95; white $2,00@2,10. Rye dull; western afloat 90c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn easier; steamer western mixed 65@66c; yellow 70@71c; white 76c. Oats dull; western 50@51c; Ohio 50@53c. Eggs unchanged. Hay easier; shipping $1,20@1,25. Hops steady. Coffee firm; Rio 25¼@ 19¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¼@9c. Molasses dull. Rice firm at 9@ 9¾c. Petroleum: crude 13c; refined 23@23¼c. Turpentine quiet, 54@56c. Pork; mess $13,35@ 13,45; new mess $12,75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 9@12c; shoulders 5¾c; middles steady; long clear 7¼c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Butter dull; western 10@15c. Cheese dull at 10@14c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat fairly active but unsettled and lower; No. 2 spring sold early at $1,48; declined to $1,41; closed at $1,41¾ cash or seller June; $1,42½ seller July. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed closed at 43¾@43¾c cash or seller June; 44⅜@ 44¾c seller July; 46⅝@46¾c seller August; rejected 40@40½c. Oats panicky; the corner in this grain is broken; prices dropped suddenly from 41c to 31c for No. 2, with considerable sales after 1 P. M. at the latter figure; seller July sold at 31¾@32c. Rye and barley dull; no sales. Whisky dull at 84c. Mess pork unchanged; $12,30@12,40 cash; $12,50 seller July. Lard firm at 8¾c. Bulk meats and bacon dull. Cattle dull and lower; light sales of good to choice steers at $5,80@6,50. Hogs firm at $3,70@3,25.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling 24½c. Flour dull and drooping; family $8,20@8,45. Wheat dull and drooping; red $1,80@1,85. Corn quiet and unchanged; 54@55c. Rye firm; 87@90c. Oats quiet; 39@ 40c. Coffee dull. Sugar: stocks withdrawn for higher prices; refined held 2c. higher; raw unchanged. Butter dull and drooping; 16@19c. Cheese firm: factory 12¾@13c. Pork unchanged; moderate jobbing demand for bulk meats and bacon, but nothing done in lots. Hogs dull and drooping; $3,90@4,10; receipts, 1,700. Whisky active, and advanced; 84c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—Tobacco: sales of 180 hhds; active and strong for all grades; $8,00@ 8,75 for lugs. Bagging very quiet for round lots; heavy hemp and flax 17@17½c. Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 24¾c. Flour in limited demand; extra family $7,00. Grain quiet at previous quotations. Provisions moderate; order demand but, nothing doing in round lots. Mess pork $12,00 cash. Bacon: shoulders 5¾c; sides: clear rib 7¾@7¾c; clear 7¾c packed. Bulk shoulders 4¾c; sides: clear rib 6¼@6¾c; clear 6¾@6¾c. Lard 9c in tierces; 10c for prime leaf.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Flour weak; superfine $5,00@6,50; extra $6,25@7,50. Wheat very weak; red $2,05@2,20; white $2,15@2,20. Rye 95c. Corn steady; yellow 68@69c; mixed western 65@66c. Oats weak; white 50c. Crude petroleum 17¾c; refined 22¾@22¾c. Mess pork $14,00@14,50. Lard 9¼@9¾c. Whisky unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—Corn dull and lower; mixed and yellow 65@67c; white 73@75c. Oats 50@52c. Bran dull and lower; $1,10. Cotton dull; sales of 300 bales; good ordinary 22¾c; low middlings, 24c; middling, 24¾c; receipts 144 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,080; stock 30,347.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 18.—Wheat dull and declined 4c; amber Michigan $1,76¾; No 2 red $1,70. Corn quiet, dull and lower; high mixed 51¾c; low mixed 50¾@51c; Michigan 51c; no grade 45c. Oats dull and lower; No 1 39½c; Michigan 37½c. Pork and lard nominal.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and delivered; No. 1 $1,41½; No. 2 $1,29. Oats dull; No. 2 32½c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 44c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 1 69c. Barley dull and nominal, 38c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—Flour quiet and weak, inactive and a shade lower; No 1 red winter $1,80; No 2 $1,70. Corn dull at 51c. Oats dull and lower at 38c. Refined petroleum firm and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 18.—Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates by 7 to 8c; extra $1,80; No. 1 $1,75@1,76; amber $1,70. Corn dull and lower at 50c. Oats dull and lower at 36c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat $1,65 to $1,80. Corn: 40c to 45c. Oats; 38c to 40c. Hams; 11½@12c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, June 19.—5 bbls clay, Jos Craig; 13 bxs soap, L. O. Camon; 7 sks wool, S Bradley; 11 sks potatoes, 5 bbls green apples, Owens; 10 bbls flour, N Downey; 10 do do, J N Simeon; 1 car shingles, 1 car feed, Voeghtly K & Co; 1 car hay, I Hippley; 13 bbls vinegar, C H Morlege; 1 car staves, C A Wormcastle; 1 do do, Ruggert; 5 pkgs produce, McFerron Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, June 19.—One car lumber, Isaac Stewart; 1 car junk, House H & Co; 2 car lime, T P Hinderson; 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs, J & A Dietz; 30 bales hay, J B Lyon; 2 cars bark, W Flaccus & Son; 41 sks potatoes, Laing & McKallip; 14 do onions, 1 pkg butter, 1 do eggs, 1 coop poultry, H Gerwig & Son; 1 car lumber, H Brown, 21 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co; 55 do do, S M Kier & Co; 16 do do, Coleman R & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. COMPANY, June 19.—One car shingles, Fgh P Mills; 1 car lumber, T P Handem; 1 do copper, Park & Co; 5 do do, C G Hussey & Co; 1 do s iron, Malony & Co; 1 do lumber, W W Rigdon & Co; 1 do do, McQuewan & D; 45 pkgs fish, Lubbe Bro; 20 cases tobbes, Shomaker & Co; 10 do do, S B Haworth; 7 bx scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 15 bdls paper, C F Markle & & Son; 25 bbls o meal, Arbucklet & Co; 1 car oats, S B Floyd & Co; 1 car stone, T H Knox; 50 bbls oil, T H Nevins; 1 car oil bbls, C A Warmcastle; 2 do do, B D Moore; 1 do oats, McElhane & Argert.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, June 18.—56 hides, J Hammetts; 232 bgs malt, Houck Me & Co; 1 car shingles, McQuewn; 2 cars 1 stone, Graff B & Co; 20 sks rags, McCullough & S; 20 bxs cheese, H Rea, Jr; 65 do do, N J Braden; 1 car f clay, Whatton Bros; 18 sks rags, Frazier M & Co; 80 bdls shovels, Moyers & A; 150 bdls paper Wagin; 20 bxs brick, S P Shriver; 24 bgs seed P S Weaver; 5 bdls whisky, S S Waters; 6 cases gin, Marshall Bro; 7 refrig'rators, Sands & R; 100 bbls flour, 500 sks do Jenkins; 100 bbls do Sieghmyer & V; 100 bbls flour, J T Jenkins; 300 pgs lead, B L Fahnestock.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, June 18.—300 bbls flour, Schmaker & Co; 8 sks potatoes, Edward Logue; 30 sks oats, F Schields; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 1 do corn, Sarroll & T; 8 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 5 do do H J McCracken & Bro; 1 tub butter, T Duff & Son; 10 bbls S P, Clark & D; 5 tres beef, W B Hays; 10 do do, F Sellers & Co; 150 bbls flour, 200 sks do, Seghmyer & V; 1 car corn, Scott & G; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 25 bbls whisky, M McCullough & Co; 10 bbls apples, Head & C; 8 bbls tobacco, W & D Rhinehart; 12 rolls leather, J Hammett & Son; 50 tres hams, J H Parker; 1 car oats, McHenry & H; 100 bbls flour, Laing & McKallip.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, June 18.—200 galls s ware, J Mills & Son; 200 sheep, J C Smith; 10 bales hay, E F Weaver; 23 bags wheat, S R Patterson; 43 sks bones, Hoveler & Co; 19 sks oats, P Speilman.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, June 18.—954 galls s ware, W D Cooper & Co; 50 hogs, Rinehart; 2 bux butter, 2 do eggs, 50 bales hay, Illig & Hill; 188 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 24 bales hay, 44 do straw, H Strang; 1 bbl eggs, 3 pkgs butter, H J McCracken Bro; 5 do do, 1 do eggs, A Lloyd; 3 do butter, 1 do eggs, W Means; 60 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 75 sks oats, G Gordon & Co; 6 pkgs produce, M W Rankin & Co; 15 bbls whisky, O S Carlisle.

RIVER PACKETS.

LOUISVILLE, OHIO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The side-wheel steamer LUCY BERTRAM, P. DEVINNEY Captain, OWEN G. CATES Clerk, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to CHARLES M'FARMAN, jos FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.—The elegant commodious steamer JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, Will leave as above on THURSDAY, May 30th. The Juniata will receipt passengers and freight through to St. Louis.

For freight or passage apply on board or to CHARLES M'FARMAN, jos FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger Steamer WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON ..... Commander, Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

PROFESSIONAL.

Notice to Owners of Western Lands.

T. E. INGHAM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

45 BRADY STREET,

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Information concerning land in Iowa, owned by parties in the East, furnished FREE OF CHARGE. my21:r54

H. B. SWOOPE,

Attorney-at-Law,

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story

SAMUEL McMASTERS,

Alderman,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.

Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET, Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

JAMES BREDIN,

(Late of Butler, Pa.)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 91 GRANT STREET, Opposite Court House, no20-127 PITTSBURGH, PA.

TAXES

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 10, 1872.

Allegheny Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessors have now placed in the Treasurer's office the duplicates of City, Poor, City Business, Sewer and Public Park Taxes, and of Water Rents for the year 1872, and that said Taxes will now be received in pursuance of the act of Assembly of February 27th, 1860, and the 14th, 1862, subject to the following regulations and allowances:

Five per cent. if paid on or before the first day of July.

Four per cent. if paid on or before the first day of August.

Two per cent. if paid on or before the first day of September.

If paid after the first day of September, and on or before the first day of October, no discount will be made.

If paid after the first day of October, and on or before the first day of November, an addition of five per cent. shall be added to and payable on the same.

After the first of November warrants will be issued to enforce the collection of all taxes remaining unpaid together with the per centage accrued thereon, and the costs.

All purchasers of lots in Poor Farm Plan are hereby notified to pay forth with their overdue instalments and all dealers assessed in the City of Allegheny are required to pay their State License without delay to save costs.

jn15:s77 D. MACFERRON, City Treasurer.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point with 4 feet 7 inches in the channel. The Allegheny fell some five inches at Oil City, on Monday night. Weather clear and pleasant, and all that could possibly be desired for outdoor business.

The St. Johns, from St. Louis, with a cargo of iron ore and pig iron, about one thousand tons, arrived. She will load and return to St. Louis forthwith.

Capt. H. C. Richmond has assumed command of the Mary Davage, and will take her out on the water. Capt. Richmond has been off the river for several years.

The Juniata is due from Cincinnati to-day, and will return again to-morrow. Passengers and shippers should bear this in mind, and act accordingly

The Lucy Bertram departed for St. Louis last evening with a fair trip, having about all the freight she could take on the water.

C. W. Bennett, who for some years past has been boating on the Missouri river, is here on a visit to his friends.

The West Virginia, from Geneva, arrived and departed as usual. She leaves here every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 P. M.

The Argosy left Cincinnati for this port on Monday, and is due here on Friday.

The Julia No. 2, departed for Zanesville with an average trip.

The work of dredging and otherwise improving the channel at Merriman, as noted in our last issue, has been commenced, and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Capt. James Ransom of the Nora, arrived at Cincinnati on Monday, from Texas, in bad health.

James N. Coe, texas tender of the Lady Lee, was drowned at Shreveport on the 7th, while bathing. His body was recovered. He was from Allegheny City, and has a sister living in Catskill, New York. Coe was aged 22, and was an excellent young man.

—The directors of the canal say they will not reduce the rate of tolls to five cents, as contemplated in the Holman amendment, as they claim that Congress has no right to pass such a bill, and the company has no right to make a reduction. Boats have to pay fifty cents as heretofore. Gen. Weitzel has requested the directors to close the canal for three weeks from the 18th of July, and keep the new locks closed for seven weeks from that time. Contracts for completing the improvements were be given out Monday.

—Saturday's St. Louis *Republican* says: The Cincinnati & Red River Line, which became defunct a short time since, is about to reorganize and build a couple of new boats. The cause of this is the continued success of the Anchor & Red River Line, and which always had a considerable portion of Red River freight from Cincinnati.

—The T. F. Eckert raised the barge of lumber sunk on Grand Chain, and towed it to Cairo this morning; then went to Bird's Slough, back of Cairo, raised a barge of walnut logs which sunk from open seams, while being loaded, and towed it to Cairo, but it sank again in shallow water after being landed. It belongs to L. W. Miller, of Memphis, Tennessee.

—Capt. Samuel Strader, brother of the late Jacob Strader of Cincinnati, died suddenly at Madison, Ind., on Saturday morning. The deceased was about sixty-three years old, and was a pioneer steamboat commander, having resided in Madison many years.

—Capt. Pink Varble and Capt George Dickinson, of the steamer Leonora, had a difficulty on the wharf at Louisville, Saturday morning, and Dickinson attempted to draw a knife, and Varble fired at him without hitting him. Varble was arrested, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000.

—The steamwheel Minnie, formerly belonging to the St. Louis & Arkansas Packet Company, was sold Saturday to parties from Kansas City for $8,000. She is to be used in transfering railroad ties between Kansas City and Lexington.

—The Alice Gray, libeled for $724,20 due for wages, and now in the hands of the U. S. Marshal, was built for the Ouachita and Red River, a stern-wheeler, with a portable engine and boiler. A line of shafts, belts, and pulleys constitute her machinery.

—Capt. Wm. Ross, who formerly commanded steamers the in Cincinnati and Maysville trade, fell dead in a hotel at Maysville on Friday night. He leaves a wife and children.

—The following steamers have arrived at Fort Benton: Esperanza, on the 10th; Fontenelle, on the 11th; Sioux City, on the 11th; Western, on the 12th. Departed—Sioux City, on the 13th.

—The Henry C. Yaeger and Mollie Moore were let into the water from the Carondelet ways, Friday. They load at St. Louis for New Orleans.

—A dispatch from Ironton reports the collision of the Tom Farrow and Tigress, the latter losing one of her barges.

—Capt. Burdee H. Kerr, took the broken shaft of the Belfast to St Louis, on the City of Helena, for repairs.

—Capt. Purfee's Yellowstone expedition has been abandoned. Cause—Lo, the poor Indian.

—The round pier of the Wabash river bridge, at Mt. Carmel, fell down last Friday.

—The price which Capt. Charles Schultz paid for the City of Cairo was $35,000.

INSURANCE.

CASH INSURANCE COMP'Y,

Phelan's Building,

No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital All Paid Up.

DIRECTORS.		
N. J. Bigley,	John Floyd,	Capt. M. Bailey,
Daniel Wallace,	S. H. Hartman,	A. Chambers,
Jas. Hill,	Jos. McClintock,	Jas. M. Bailey,
Thomas Smith,	John S. Willock,	

ROBERT H. KING, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
JOSEPH DORSEY, Secretary.
ALEX. M. KING, General Agent.

Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks. jn24

Western Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Incorporated April, 1840.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

HOME NEWS.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the elegant assortment of Gents and Ladies Gold Watches and Opera Chains just arrived at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue. Give him a call and be convinced.

McIlwaine's Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 166 Smithfield street:

Citizens National Bank	$70.50.
M. and M. National Bank	71.50.
Enterprise Savings Bank	50.00.
Wylie avenue Bank ($20 paid in)	26.50.
Fifth avenue Bank	111.00.
Hand street bridge	55.50.
Mechanic street bridge	37.50.
Mechanic street bridge Bond ..., 1895½ per cent.	

The Iron City College.

This popular institution for the practical education of young men, it should be remembered, continues in operation the year round without vacation of any kind. Therefore, wherever practicable, students will find it greatly to their interest to attend during the summer months, when the school is not so thronged as it always is during the winter. It's large, airy, cheerful, ...dressing the Principal, Prof. J. S. Smith, A.M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Comfortable Home

Is a thing desired by all, but how and where to get the articles to make them so may not be known by all. For the benefit of those ignorant of this, we recommend them to the firm of Messrs. Bovard, Rose & Co., carpet dealers, 21 Fifth avenue, where they will find a stock that will greatly aid in giving the comfort so desirable in every home. Without the use of some of the many styles in Carpets, Rugs, Lace and three tapestry and body Brussels shades, rugs, mats, &c., such as the above firm keep constantly on hand, it is impossible to procure comfortable homes. It is wonderful how far a good carpet goes in beautifying and furnishing a room. For the benefit of those suffering for want of goods in the above line, we repeat the name of Bovard, Rose & Co., 21 Fifth avenue.

Attempted Burglary

Early yesterday morning burglars entered the house of William Berry, a saloon keeper, at the corner of Fourth and Carson streets. The thieves were discovered however, by the watchman in Knox's glass house, who saw a light moving about the house and gave the alarm. The light was immediately extinguished and two persons were seen to leave the house. Mr. Berry accompanied by two officers gave chase, and soon succeeded in capturing them. They were identified to be Ambrose Whaer and Wm. C. Cranever, parties who are well known. Several bottles of liquor were found in their possession, and it is supposed that they had time to take nothing else. They were locked up in the Central Station house, and afterwards given a hearing before Justice Barker, when they were committed to jail for Court.

Unpaid Letters, June 18, 1872.

David Bickel, Buchanan, Pa., 2c; Mrs. Ann Clinton, North Greenbush, Renesler, co., N. Y., 3c; Hon. A. T. Douthett, Oakdale Allegheny co., Pa., 3c; Miss Libbie Hill, Detroit, Michigan, 3c; John Hahn, Buchanan, Pa., 2c; Geo. Knapp, Buchanan, Pa., 2c; M. Leon Buchanan, Pa., 2c; B. O. Shaefer, Buchanan, Pa., 2c; George Mier, Leechburgh, Armstrong co., Pa., 3c; M. Myer, Buchanan, Pa., 2c; Lewis Wagner, Sandy Creek, Jr. Mercer co., Pa., 3c; Miss Mary Ramsey, Shady Side, Pa., 3c; Christian Ross, Buchahan, Pa., 2c; Peter W. Shell, Mount Etna, Bucks co., Pa., 2c; Mr. Schaffer, Buchanan, Pa., 2c; Robert H. Sahubert, Buchanan, Pa., 2c; Frank Toner, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Thomas Tweedie, box 60, Philipsburg, Centre co., Pa., 1c; Mr. Wollen, 220 Pearl street, N. Y., 3c.

Coroner's Inquest.

The inquest on the body of David Davis, who, it will be remembered, received injuries on last Friday by a collision on the Pan Handle Railroad, from which he died on last Sunday, was continued yesterday afternoon, when after the remainder of the testimony was heard, the following verdict was rendered:

The deceased, David Davis, came to his death on the morning of June 16th, from injuries received by the collision of two freight trains on the Pan Handle Railroad, near the entrance of Cook's Run tunnel, on the evening of the previous Friday. We further find that the accident was the fault of criminal negligence on the part of some person or persons, unknown to the jury, who were blasting in the tunnel, or the engineer of the first section of coal train, No. 33, making it wholly unsafe or accident-proof as far as any of the attaches of either of the colliding engines or trains were concerned.

Obituary.

We record with feelings of sadness this morning the death of Mrs. Lida J, wife of Rev. Dr. S. H. Nesbitt, which occurred yesterday at the family residence, Allegheny city. The deceased was a lady of very superior mental and moral excellence, dearly beloved in the home circle and universally esteemed in the social walks of life. Her unfailing cheerfulness, and remarkable sweetness of disposition, together with her ever ready sympathy and help for the suffering, her finely cultured intellect, and zealous but unostentatious piety combined to form a character in every way worthy of the love and esteem with which she was regarded. In her life she was filled with usefulness, and dying she has left behind an example of cultured Christian womanhood, which to those who knew her, will ever be surrounded by the fondest memories. The funeral services over the remains of the deceased will be held this afternoon at two o'clock in the Arch street M. E. Church, Allegheny.

Grand Opening of Penn Avenue.

A committee of six or eight citizens intend getting up a grand opening of Penn avenue, on the coming Fourth of July. The programme, as near as we can learn, will be as follows:

Morning—At 9 A. M., procession composed as follows: Militia, Fire Department, Municipal Authorities, Select and Common Councils, Trade Society, Bat and Boat Clubs, Turnverine Societies, Representatives of Manufacturing Interest, Burgesses Organizations, Workmen, Pantastics, Ku Klux, etc., etc., and citizens in carriages and on foot in the order procession from Butler street to city line.

Afternoon—Grand barbacue, ox roasted whole, New England clamb bake, &c.

In Afternoon—Variety of race races, trotting and running and hurdle races, comic mule races, foot, three sack and one horse and mule fold races, and burlesque target practice with augers, the celebrated Southern meal feat for colored men, and such other performances as may be suggested.

Evening Performances—Music, Dancing, Fire Works, Fete Champetre.

Committee—Dr. A. Arthurs, Chairman; Col. Wm. A. Phillips, Joseph M. Gazzam, Gen. A. L. Pearson, D. W. C. Carroll, R. H. Smith, Treasurer.

Music in the Public Schools.

The subject of music in the public schools seems to be attracting considerable attention. At a meeting held on Monday evening in the Soho school house, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Having listened with much satisfaction and pleasure to the examination of the pupils of this city in the theory and practice of vocal music, as conducted this evening by Professor Slack, in order to give expression to our feelings and views, we do hereby propose the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have every confidence in Professor Slack as an able and efficient teacher of music, the examination this evening satisfying us of the thoroughness of the training he gives to the children in the science of music.

Resolved, That we deem the teaching of the rudiments and practice of vocal music in our public schools as indispensible to the proper education of our children as the teaching of the ...cal; to exercise the finer and more ennobling feelings of their nature, and fitting them for the exercise of religious worship as also a source of pleasant social enjoyment.

Resolved, That we have heard with sorrow and regret that an effort has been made by some members of the Central Board of Education to discontinue the employment of music teachers in the public schools.

Resolved, That we request the delegate from this District to use all honorable means in his power to have the teaching of music in the public schools continued as heretofore.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the Allegheny Quartette for the many favors they have conferred upon us this evening our gatherings with their beautiful songs.

Common Sense and Common Prudence.

In New York and Philadelphia, *Safe Deposit Banks*" have been established and proved in each city a complete success. Thousands of citizens at once availed themselves of the absolute security from fire and from burglars, which these banks, and these alone, afford for the safekeeping of every kind of valuables, such as money, bonds, deeds, written articles of agreement, life and other insurance policies, jewelry, plate, and every precious thing that is portable. Why is it that the safe Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh is less patronized than those in the East? It is equal to any in the United States, the building itself and its vaults are unsurpassed for permanence and strength. The Directors are among our most worthy and respectable citizens. Its police by day and by night is as strong and as faithful as could be desired, and the mechanical structure of the building and vaults is such that if the watchmen could be overcome and the premises left unguarded, no outside mob could penetrate; they may be said to be practically impregnable. Here then is a depository as absolutely safe as human genius can make it, and yet our people, many of them at least, seem not to know of it, or to save the petty fee charged, keep their valuable at home or deposit them in some insecure place where they become the prey of fire, of midnight burglary, or of daylight thefts. The robbery of a bank safe in Birmingham the other day of $25,000 worth of bonds, is only one of a thousand proofs that common sense and common prudence alike dictate that the Safe Deposit Bank is the only place that such deposits can be placed to secure them against all dangers and contingencies. If the $11,000 lost by Frederick Douglass by the burning of his house had been in our Safe Deposit Bank the whole city might have burned around it and it would have been untouched. Think of this, reader, and lock your stables before the horse be stolen.

THE JUBILEE.

Colored Citizens in Line.

THEIR GALA DAY.

Yesterday's Emancipation Celebration—An Orderly Gathering—Friendship Grove Crowded—The Speeches—A Pleasant Time.

The origin of the idea of commemoration day, which we live. When the great Creator had made the world and all that live there in, he rested on the seventh day, and in commemoration of that rest made the Sabbath.

In these later days, and in our own county, we have written our national history on the tablets of our public holidays. The Fourth of July and Washington's birthday, taken as examples, will tell as much of our national history as any written statement of its origin and doings can. ...umstances it is ...r colored friends their emancipation the proclamation giving pardon to the slaves was issued in the winter months, as also was the amendment to the Constitution confirmed, which gives to our colored brethren the rights of citizenship. The celebration of these two events could not well take place in winter, as all out-door exercises are at that time surrounded with the difficulties associated with the season.

THE PROCESSION.

Yesterday our colored friends celebrated their release from bondage, and their being made citizens of this Republic. It was manifestly right that such a day should be observed. God's glorious sun shone down upon Mother Earth with its brightest rays—fit emblem of the introduction of our colored citizens into the glorious light of liberty. Our Fourth of July reminds us of the inauguration of this great Republic; our other public holidays—such as Washington's birthday—all have national significance; and this celebration, whether it be fixed on the day which should be celebrated or not, is a memento of one of the most glorious transactions of which the government of this country can boast. The principal display of the celebration was the procession, which presented a very creditable appearance. The procession was headed by a squad of police, followed by the colored folks on foot, on horseback or in carriages. They were all neatly and tastefully attired, and the procession marched with order that reflected upon them great credit. The procession moved in the following order: Policemen, carriages, Avery Guards, horsemen, and the Sewickly delegation. Several bands were interspersed throughout the procession and rendered the air with patriotic airs. After marching through the principal streets the procession repaired to Friendship Grove.

AT THE GROVE.

The procession, composed of the military representatives of the race in our midst, and the civilians on foot and in carriages arrived at the grove about two o'clock. It was evident, even at that time, that the general interest in the demonstration would lead to a full attendance. From the time the procession arrived at the place designated for the pic nic until the early hours of the evening, a continuous stream of buggies, carriages, &c., passed through the various gates and their occupants having alighted joined in the general search for pleasure. To attempt to describe the manner in which our colored friends enjoyed themselves would be a difficult task. Here a group—male and female entered into the giddy mazes of the dance, some sweet voiced females making music for them by singing popular dancing music—in another place the swings and round abouts were liberally patronised, while in yet a third a large company would enjoy some old fashioned game in which the greatest interest was exhibited. Everybody seemed to be good humored. No noise or confusion occurred, no fighting or quarreling, but everything exhibited the peaceable and law abiding characteristics of the colored race.

About one-quarter past three o'clock the Washington Cornet Band marched to the platform, followed by many of those present. The band took up a position on the platform, and after it had finished playing, a meeting was organized by Thomas J. Gatewood calling the assemblage to order. He nominated as the officers of the day the following gentlemen:

President of the day—Rev. John Peck.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. J. W. Terry.

Vice Presidents—H. Anderson, A. D. Johnson, Moses Howard, A. R. Lloyd, Father Wheiz, H. W. Jones, Frederick Wilson, F. J. Harris, Jos. Mahoney, J. C. Harris, F. Bonoambe, L. B. Smith, Wm. Peterson, Samuel Delaney, John Gaither, J. Anderson, Samuel Wilkinson, Sr., Wesley Johnson, Daniel Jackson, Oliver Adams, Barney Thornton, John Howard, Wm. S. Barnes, Alex Saunders, Peter Ross, David Kelley, Wm. Fleming, Chas. Hamer, John Snyder, Major Burnell, H. Hyanes, N. A. Clowes.

Orator of the day—Prof. S. A. Neale.

Secretaries—John H. Jones, Edward H. Butler, M. E. Barker, Kenneth Gordon.

Speakers—Josiah King, Esq., Hon. J. L. Graham, Hon. M. Humphreys, Rev. A. M. Millligan, Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, D. D., Jacob C. Brown, James Jones, Esq., Rev. P. H. Asbury, Rev. D. B. Matthews, Rev. W. H. Hunter, D. L. Atwood, Esq., Rev. L. Johnson, Rev. C. Asbury, H. Anderson, A. E. Rice, G. W. Galloway, J. Loudin, Lewis F. Woodson, Rev. Albert Priel, Rev. N. Rickwood.

The chaplain then read the grand old hymn "Before Jehovah's awful throne," which was well sung by the assembled multitude.

The President, the Rev. John Peck then delivered a very sensible and interesting address, which was followed by the speech of the orator of the day, Professor S. A. Neale, who said:

PROFESSOR NEALE'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens—The Almighty Hoger that moves on the dial-plate of time, has moved also on the souls of men." Ten years ago we were slaves. The glorious sun, each morning, rose in its place in the heavens and set on a race of slaves. Slaves in suffering; slaves to toil; slaves, subject to such dehumanizing influences, that the primal foundation of manhood was well nigh crushed out of us. To-day we are free: "free as our mountain torrents that leap our hills and plough our valleys without asking leave." We are free; but O! how dear—bought was our freedom. The lives of a half million soldiers, white and colored, were sacrificed in its purchase, and their blood was sprinkled over the plains of the South like rain. Oh God! that the redemption of man, must come through blood. That the blood of the Lamb of God, which flowed on Mount Calvary, to atone for the sin of the world, while it was the very blood of Jesus, the Savior, it was also typical of the blood which must flow from human victims, at each consummation of a cycle in the passing centuries, to lift the world to a higher plane—lift it nearer to God.

The immortal Lincoln felt and gave utterance to this truth—that man's redemption from slavery must come through blood—though he knew not that he would be one of the victims in the expiatory sacrifice. Those solemn words of his still sound in our ears like the thrilling symphony of angelic music. "Yet if God wills that the war continue until all the wealth piled by the bondmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said—The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

It is eminently fit and proper, then, that we, who through the Providence of God, were released from a servitude more galling and bitter than any that was ever known in the history of mankind, should assemble, at least one day in the year, and rejoice in the fullness of our gratitude over our deliverance. For we of the North were also slaves in everything but the name.

Then, come nearer to me, O ye men and women of our race, whose feet have trodden the path the oppressor made for you; whose hands have been manacled; whose blood, and sweat, and toil have enriched those who enslaved you;—come nearer, that I may look into your eyes and see the sparkle of joy that lights them up in the consciousness of our complete freedom. We shall hear no more the crack of the slave driver's whip, forcing us to fields of unrequited toil. We shall hear no more the bay of the blood-hound, pursuing with his deadly and unerring instinct the panting fugitive, as he drags his weary limbs, guided by the North star, to the land of freedom. No! thank God, we shall hear those sounds and see those piteous sights no more.

"For in the unceasing progress of the world,
A wiser spirit was at watch for us;
A better eye than ours
Led us through the red sea of danger and desolation and planted our feet upon the rock of liberty, regulated by law.

The chosen instrumentality, through and by which this change in our condition was effected, was the Republican party. Those great men who helped to organize it, whose regnant manhood and sacred devotion to God-like principles, rendered them worthy to be the prophets and hierophants in the great temple of human rights, have been tempted and seduced by the glittering bribe of ambition, but for them and had they taken to heart the lesson taught by the downfall of the illustrious men of part and contemporaneous history. Better, had they remembered the terrible lesson taught by the fate Lucifer and his mighty hosts:

"For in striving to be God the angels fell;
In striving to be angels, men rebel;
And he who wishes to invert the laws
Of order, sins against the eternal cause."

One of those great men whose name even now causes the blood in our veins to thrill with feelings of undying gratitude, whose great heart and mind, and matchless eloquence, are still devoted to the self-imposed task of elevating and enlarging the privileges of our race, seems recently to have made a mistake which may take years of his noble life to correct. But we regard him with such feelings of human adoration that each of us is ready to say of him, as the love-stricken poet said of his heart's idol:

I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in thy heart,
I but know that I love thee whatever thou art.

O friends! let us pray, that Charles Sumner's sun may not go down, while it is yet noon; that a reconciliation may take place between him and our venerated hero President; and that those other great men, whose names were once the synonyms for liberty—I mean Horace Greeley and Carl Schurz—and all others who have wandered from the household of the faithful, may return again to their early love. O! all ye blessed martyrs to the cause of liberty, who through fields of blood went up to heaven, O Lincoln, Toussaint Le O'Ewerture, Vincent Oge and John Brown, turn, if you can, the heavenly gates ajar, and let those brothers of our fallen race see what ineffable joy, what a crown of reward awaits those who like the steadfast pole star, never once depart from right and duty.

We stand to-day, fellow-citizens, upon high vantage ground. The noon-tide of freedom surrounds us like a halo of glory; and while our hearts are swelling with thankfulness towards those who broke our chains, let us not forget the past nor the lesson it teaches. Let us remember that if we would gain the respect and esteem of those among whom our lot is cast, we must be true to ourselves. We must cultivate a spirit of union and help each other along the pathway of life. Let us avoid every element in our social surroundings that may tend to dissociate us. We must stand or fall together. A decided spirit of clannishness prevails among our white fellow-citizens. They hold each other up. This is commendable, and we must meet clannishness with clannishness, by striving to promote each other's interest and holding up the hands of our fellow men in the conflicts of life. Let us "remember those who are in bonds as bound with them." This is a text of scripture, which years ago, formed the burden of our appeals to the slave holders. Let us apply it to ourselves and square our lives by its God-like teachings. Above all let us try to obtain a good name. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." It is a Kingly title. Nay! it is more! It is the royal impress of the Eternal, upon His handiwork. We should remember that public opinion is stronger than law, and that without a good name, all statutory enactments, all civil rights bills will be of no practical value to us.

And now, friends, if the sentiment I have just uttered has found a responsive echo in your hearts, are you prepared to declare, here under the blue canopy of Heaven, in the presence of God, that you and each of us, will strive to acquire a good name? A good name for sobriety, for honesty, for industry, for truth, for right-doing? What say you?

Then as you gather round your hearth-stones, meditating upon the scenes and incidents of this day of jubilee, treasure this great truth in your minds and remember that it is the key note of my brief address: *That the highest aspiration of every true man and woman is for a good name.* Its possession will give you power and it will be a priceless heritage to your children.

At the conclusion of the Professor's speech the Rev. Mr. Milligan delivered an address. He was followed by Mr. A. A. Rice (colored) whose address was both eloquent and instructive.

The meeting having been adjourned the assembled hundreds commenced to dispense and eat to o'clock the grove was nearly deserted.

The entire celebration was one of the most enjoyable ever held in this city and reflects the greatest credit upon our colored citizens. There has seldom been a pic-nic in this city at which such thorough good order has been preserved. Several extra police men were detailed by the Mayor to be present, but their services were not required through the entire afternoon and evening.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Special Meeting.

The East Birmingham Council last evening held a special meeting, to consider unfinished business. Present: Messrs. Brown, Hahn, Haberman, Fox, Felker, Kemler, Thornton, Miller, Fischer, Eitemiller and Burgess Dressel, in the the Chair.

An ordinance levying a business tax was read article by article, and thus adopted and finally passed.

Mr. Eitemiller, of the Street Committee, reported the following: That the Railway Company has assured the committee that they will have Josephine put in as good order when the second track is finished, as it was before the track was commenced.

They recommend that the paving of Twenty-second street; also construction of a sewer on Twenty-first street, and the extension of the Twentieth street sewer to Josephine street. Mr. Keeling, whose coal cars run down Twenty-first street, promised to run the cars so as not to interfere with travel nor dangerous to life. They recommend the suitable covering or filling up of a dangerous well on 20th street.

They recommend that action be taken by council to prohibit all persons from leaving wagons and other vehicles standing on the streets and alleys of the borough when not in actual use, and that some limit be placed upon persons using the public streets and alleys of the borough for depositing thereon building material.

The report was accepted and filed.

The clause referring to the paving of Twenty-second street was approved and the paving of that street ordered.

Ordinances were ordered for the construction of a sewer on Twenty-first street, and for the extension of the Twentieth street sewer.

The Street Committee was instructed to act in regard to limiting the space of a street or alley for placing building material thereon.

An ordinance authorizing Messrs. Cunningham and Thusen to construct a railroad siding from the P. V. & C. Railroad track from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-seventh streets, on Mary street, was read and passed finally.

An ordinance for the paving of Merriman's alley, from Nineteenth to Twentieth streets, passed.

An ordinance granting Messrs. A. H. Banman & Co. the right to construct a siding from the P. V. & C. Railroad track to their works on Josephine street, corner of Eighteenth street, was passed finally.

An ordinance for the paving or Merriman's alley, from Nineteenth to Twentieth streets, passed.

An ordinance granting Messrs. A. H. Banman & Co. the right to construct a siding from the P. V. & C. Railroad track to their works on Josephine street, corner of Eighteenth street, was passed finally.

An ordinance authorizing the impounding of hogs running at large within the borough, was passed.

An ordinance regulating the erection of sign posts and boards on the sidewalks was passed.

An ordinance for a lateral pipe sewer of fifteen inches diameter on Jane street, from Twentieth street sewer to a point east on Jane street was passed.

On motion of Mr. Thornton an ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-second street was passed.

The ordinance for the construction of a six foot brick sewer, on Twenty-first street from Josephine to Sarah street was finally passed.

An ordinance for the extension of the Twentieth street sewer on Josephine street, a distance of 150 feet was finally passed.

The salaries of Messrs. Driscal and Dietterle for paving Harkman's and Edward alleys, amounting to $391.41 was ordered to be paid.

A petition for a fire plug on 26th street, between Sidney and Water streets was read. Laid over.

Applications for the appointment of Weighmaster were read from the following gentlemen. Henry Rattleman, George Trautman and C. H. Leithead. The election of Weighmaster was postponed to next meeting.

A communication from Mr. E. S. Morrow, Clerk of Select Council of Pittsburgh, was read informing Burgess Dressel to appoint a Committee to apportion the South Side into wards, to confer with the City Apportionment Committee. Accepted.

Mr. Eitemiller of the First ward and Mr. Brown of the Second ward were appointed on the Committee.

On motion adjourned.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting.

Councils called to order at eight o'clock, following members being present.

Messrs. Kerr, Conway, Doyle, Duncan, Ward, Miller, and Burgess, Salisbury.

On motion of Mr. Kerr the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was postponed.

Mr. Doyle, chairman of the Select Committee called for, and Mr. Kerr stated that the grading of Eleventh and Eighth streets were the ones to be considered principally.

Mr. Doyle stated the Street Committee was in favor adopting the plan of Eight street, as proposed in the plan of the Street Regulator.

On motion of Mr. Doyle, the plan of the Regulator for the improvement of Eight street and Spruce alley was adopted.

Mr. Patterson, the street regulator, explained the proposed plan for the improvement of Eighth street and Spruce alley. He thought the grade would be very convenient to all persons living on Eighth street, but not to those living on Manor street, because they would have to cross a stone wall.

Mr. Kerr moved that the Solicitor be instructed to draw up an ordinance corresponding to the plan of the Regulator. Carried.

Mr. Doyle moved that the matter of the building a stone wall on Manor street be referred to the Committee. Carried.

A petition from the citizens of Washington street, asking Council to grade and pave Washington street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, was read. Referred to the Street Committee.

The Burgess read a communication from the Clerk of Select Council of Pittsburgh, informing the Burgess of the Apportionment Committee on the division of wards, and asking him to make all appointments.

Mr. Doyle moved that the Burgess appoint two citizens on apportionment from Birmingham. Carried.

Mr. Ward urged the necessity of paving the Diamond.

On motion, the Burgess proceeded to open and read the sealed proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Market square. Four bids were received.

Mr. Patterson gave it as his opinion that the Hemlock pavement is superior to the pine.

Dr. Kerr favored the "Stow" pavement, as it was set in gravel instead of upon wood.

Mr. Doyle thought that the locust pavement would soon contain ruts as cobble stones, by wearing down the edges.

Mr. Doyle moved to adopt the "Stow" pavement.

Mr. Duncan moved to amend by inserting the locust pavement.

The amendment was lost, and the original motion adopting the "Stow" pavement was carried.

Mr. Kerr moved that the contract be awarded to Mr. Richard S. Robertson for paving the market square. Carried.

By the contract it is agreed to pave the market house square with the "Stow Foundation" pavement, at the rate of $3 per square yard, bonds of the Borough to be taken in payment for the entire amount.

The question of the right of a person to transfer his market stall was discussed, occasioned by a butcher who had rented a stall from the Council and afterwards assigned it to another person.

Mr. Kerr moved the matter be referred to the Solicitor for his opinion. Carried.

The Street Regular, Mr. Patterson, presented the plan of the wharf.

Dr. Doyle moved that a committee of five be appointed to notify property holders who were interested in the proposed new wharf. Carried.

On motion adjourned,

To Whom Shall We Give Thanks! song, recitando or quartette; words by Mrs. Levi Wade; music by Geo. F. Root. For sale at the music stores. This song, like everything from the pen of our talented and benevolent townswoman, is replete with sentiment and touching pathos, and should be added to the musical library of every piano.

Strawberry Festival! This evening in the Lecture Room of the First Christian Church, corner Arch street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny. All are invited.

They have practical workmen at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 78 Smithfield street, and are ready to manufacture any article of jewelry to order.

At 9 O'clock this Morning

The free train to North Homestead on the Connellsville Road only.

READING FOR THE PRIZE.

The Elocutionary Contest at the Pittsburgh Female College Last Night—The Programme and the Result.

Last evening was taken up at the Pittsburgh Female College with the Annual Reading contest, which has come to be regarded as among the most enjoyable of the entertainments that are peculiar to the closing of the school year. The College Chapel is the rendezvous for the friends of the contestants and all who are interested in the occasion. In this instance it was comfortably filled with a fine audience, and—judging from the attention bestowed upon each performance—an appreciation audience too. The young ladies, fourteen in number, found accommodations upon the platform, which was rendered still further attractive, by a very large boquet or pyramid of brilliant, fresh and fragrant flowers that rested upon the center table, and diffused a pleasant perfume through the room.

The exercises, preliminary to the regular programme began about eight o'clock, when Mrs. Blessner and Miss Emwein led off with a spirited "Grand March." The Rev. Mr. Vernon pastor of Christ M. E. Church then led in prayer. The Misses E. Campbell and Miss F. Darrah performed an instrumental duett, and Miss Emma Arwhill—not a contestant—at the request of the other performers "broke the ice" by reading a selection in a very creditable manner; the regular programme was then taken up and gone through with in the order that follows, the musical exercises being under the direction of Prof. Blessner and Miss Brewster.

"John Maynard," Miss Amy Knox; "Katie Lee and Willie Gray," Miss Eva Hoag; "Clerical Wit," Miss Kittie Martin; Song—"Tempest of the Heart," Miss C. Reimeusneider; "The Angels of Buena Vista," Miss Jennie Brady; "Independence Bell," Miss Ida Robinson; Vocal Duett—"Sister Elves," Misses Brewster and Purviance; "Simon Dole," Miss Hettie McCutcheon. "The Last Day in School," Miss Anna Robinson; Song—"Take Back the Ring," Miss Jennie Andrews; "The Two Church Builders," Miss Mary Hays; "Truth in Parenthesis," Miss Mary Meredith; "The Famine," Miss Hettie Hasbrouck; —Trio "Distant Chimes," Miss M. Unger, Miss F. Rice and Miss A. Sherfy; "The Old Sergeant," Miss Mary Pershing; "Hezekiah Bedott," Miss Ella Craig.

The Judges, Rev. Dr. Douglas, Prof. Alex. Cowley and Prof. Hull, now retired, and during their absence the audience found entertainment in a couple of songs—"Beware," and "Annie Laurie," by Miss Kate Brewster (who never gave better evidence of her superb vocal powers), and an instrumental duett by Mrs. Blessner and Miss Nettie Brown. A short interval, after these performances, was afforded the waiting people, to reflect upon the relative merits of the fair elocutionists and to perhaps gently criticise among themselves. We doubt not if they had been privileged to speak out, and had been desirous of laying aside the false glamour which the prejudices of friends too often throw around such exercises, that the general sentiment would have been somewhat against the length of the selections, in some instances, and the want of a better appreciation and to perhaps gently criticise elocutionary aids, and forgot that the supreme excellence of all good reading is naturalness. Nevertheless, while there was evidence of this artificial over-drilling, the readers generally displayed more than average ability, and in some instances dramatic power that could not but have pleased the most captious critic.

The judges finally returned—after quite a prolonged retirement—when Dr. Douglass in a brief but witty speech announced that they had decided in favor of the sixth performer, Miss Ida Robinson of Allegheny. The announcement was received with applause, and after it had subsided the Reverend gentleman presented the prize—a silver goblet—to the successful contestant.

Dr. Pershing then announced the Commencement exercises for to-night—the essays of the graduating class and the address by the Rev. Dr. I. N. Baird—after which the audience dispersed.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny County Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Lincoln Club rooms, Dr. Gross in the chair.

Reports of progress were heard from several sub-committees, and a bill for music at the late Morton reception having been presented, on motion of Mr. Christy the Finance Committee was requested to organize and report.

Mr. Anderson offered the following:

Resolved that the executive committee contribute three hundred dollars toward erecting a wigwam in the Twenty-third ward.

A motion was made to refer to the finance committee and an amendment that it be referred to the committee on organization.

Mr. Geo. T. Oliver made a statement in regard to the propriety and expediency of the expenditure, and in favor of its original object. Gen. Pearson in regard to the matter, at his suggestion, the resolution was laid over until next meeting.

Dr. Gilmore from the Special Committee on Music reported a wigwam, made a partial report, and asked an addition to the committee.

The chair appointed the following as additional members of the committee: Messrs. B. F. Kennedy, S. R. Waughter, Wm. H. Brown, James McBrier.

Gen. Pearson moved that the company be instructed to limit the outlay for place of meeting to $300, which was carried.

Mr. Case called attention to the lot in the rear of the Lincoln Club Rooms for location of wigwam, and on his motion the powers of the committee were extended, and they were requested to report as to location and cost.

Gen. Pearson learning that he had been appointed Chairman of Committee on Soldiers and Sailors Convention, asked to be excused, stating that he would be absent from the city for some time during the summer.

Mr. Harper moved that Gen. Pearson be retained on the committee, and the excuse denied. Carried.

Following is the committee appointed by the chair to make preparations for the coming Soldiers and Sailors Convention:

Gen. A. L. Pearson, Chairman; Gen. Wm. Blakely, Philip Hoerr, Jos. M. Gazzam, Col. Ed. C. Negley, Capt. Wm. Dalgliesh, Capt. Peter Lutz, Capt. Jos. Horne, Capt. Gus. Gerst, Capt. Samuel Harper, Geo. W. Wilson, James Onslow, and Capt. John D. McFarland.

Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

The jury in the case of John Dillon, tried for assault and battery, has not yet agreed on a verdict.

The first case take up was that of John Monshau, indicted upon oath of John Magee with aggravated assault and battery. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Robert McCambly was tried on a charge of larceny by bailee. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

The next case was that of Wm. Folland, indicted for felonious assault and battery, John Megraw, prosecutor. On trial.

The Petit Jury List for Wednesday.

Commonwealth vs.

Martha Scott,	John Hogan,
Bernard Blue,	James Driscol,
Fred. Welsh,	John Hembling,
G. G. Leavenworth,	Sarah Holmes,
Christian Jekel,	John M. Apple,
Frank Daniels,	George Tuesdale,
E. Fogerty,	George Ross,
Bryan Noehtts et al.,	M. Travers,
B. Nochtus, et. al.,	M. Canton,
James Barker, et al.,	John Stigel,
Fred. Rechlu,	Auton Winker,
Fred. and W. Bowers,	Phillip Ik.

The Constables of the ninth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth and sixteenth wards, Pittsburgh, fifth ward Allegheny, and the boroughs of Allentown, St Keesport, Birmingham and West Pittsburgh, will appear before the Grand Jury, on Wednesday, June 19th, 1872, at 9:30 A. M. And those of the Townships of Chartiers, Forward, Penn, Robinson and Wilkins and Northend District, on Friday, June 21st, at 9:30 A. M. The constables of wards and boroughs not heard on Wednesday, will be heard on Friday, June 21st, 1871.

In the Common Pleas Court, Nancy Hess, by her next friend, yesterday, a subpœna in divorce against her husband, Abraham J. Hess. Subpœna awarded to next term.

POLICE NOTES.

Henry G. Earnest yesterday made an information before Alderman McMasters against F. N. Spencer, charging him with the larceny of a cloth coat valued at thirty-five dollars. The two parties boarded and roomed together on Centre avenue. Earnest alleges that he missed his coat and suspected his room mate. After diligent search he found the coat at a pawn shop on Wylie avenue, which he says was left in Spencer's name. The defendant was arrested and committed in default of $500 bail.

Michael Curran, John Cleno and John Murphy, were sent to the work house for thirty days yesterday by Mayor Callow.

Fifty-two cases were disposed of by Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

James Ward, George Haggerty and Sarah Ferry were sent to the work house for thirty days by the Mayor yesterday afternoon.

A boy named James Stun, was yesterday committed to the House of Refuge at the request of his father who charged him with incorrigibility.

Have you looked at the novelties in jewelry introduced recently at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 78 Smithfield street? If not drop in there to-day and make a choice of any ornament.

At 9 O'clock this Morning

The free train to North Homestead on the Connellsville Road only.

Buy Your Watches, your clocks, your silverware, your household ornaments, your jewelry, all at Ha lett & Kennedy's, No. 78 Smithfield street.

At 9 O'clock this Morning

The free train to North Homestead on the Connellsville Road only.

Rings of all kinds, bracelets in abundance, charms to enhance charms, lockets, and necklaces, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 78 Smithfield street.

At 9 O'clock this Morning

The free train to North Homestead on the Connellsville Road only.

A Full line of ladies gold watches all styles, manufacture and price at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 78 Smithfield street. The prices are so reasonable that the most moderate income will find a time-keeper within reach.

Beautiful Lawn Seats and Park Settees, $6 50 to $7 50 each. Address
J. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
262 Washingtonav., Allegheny City. WF

BREVITIES.

ANOTHER patient was yesterday taken to the Allegheny small-pox hospital.

A SPECIAL meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held to-morrow evening to dispose of unfinished business.

JOHN O'BRIEN was arrested on Fifth avenue yesterday for stealing a pair of boots from a store on Fifth avenue, near Wood street.

THE examination of the Allegheny Public Schools in Second ward, which was in progress yesterday, will be continued to-day, and will then be suspended until Monday.

A CARPENTER at work on the Birmingham Market House received a severe wound yesterday by the fall of a hatchet which struck him on the shoulder cutting a severe gash.

MARY MCDONALD who desired to make an information against the Superintendent of the Allegheny Poor Farm, yesterday took a permit from the Secretary and returned to the Farm.

SEVERAL rafts which have been moored at Herr's Island, were broken from their moorings yesterday, by being run into by another raft. They were all caught, however, with the aid of a tug.

A MEETING of the Allegheny Sanitary Committee was held last evening. The salaries of the female nurses were fixed at $30 per month, and the salary of the superintendent of the small-pox hospital at $75 per month.

A MAN named McKnight, who was engaged in repairing the front of the Farmer's Deposit Bank on Fourth avenue, was severely injured yesterday morning by the fall of a heavy bracket which struck him upon the shoulder. He was removed to his home on Penn avenue.

WE were in error Monday morning in stating that the Rev. Dr. Nesbitt assisted at the dedication of a church in Ohio on Sabbath. The Rev. gentleman, owing to sickness in the family, was not out of the city on that day, and was not engaged in ministerial work.

MR. E. V. MCCANDLESS has returned from a visit to England and the Continent. He is looking remarkably well, as he always does. He reports having seen our late associate, Mr. Wilson King, at his post in Dublin, pleased with his official duties and social surroundings.

THE congregation of the Catholic church at the corner of Fourteenth and Liberty streets, complain of being disturbed by the locomotives which stop imm